

Bulgaria Will Also Boycott Olympics

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced Wednesday that it was joining the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles as Moscow's East bloc allies began considering whether to attend the games.

Western diplomats said that most, with the exception of Romania, were likely to follow suit.

A statement by the official news agency BTA said Bulgaria's National Olympic Committee voted unanimously against the participation of Bulgaria in the Games because of the existence of an abnormal situation in this American city and adopted a respective declaration.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said he was greatly disappointed by the Soviet decision and called the action unfair to young athletes who have waited to compete.

"It ought to be remembered by all of us that the Games more than 2,000 years ago started as a means of bringing peace between the Greek city states," Mr. Reagan said. "And in those days, even if a war was going on, when Olympic year came, they called off the war in order to hold the Games."

"I wish we were still civilized," the Soviet Union said Tuesday it would not take part in the Games because the United States could not guarantee the safety of all athletes taking part.

There was uncertainty Wednesday over whether the Soviet boycott decision was final, following comments by a Soviet Central Committee coach.

Media in the Soviet Union, however, gave no hint of softening in Moscow's refusal to attend the Games.

Opinion among Western diplomats in Moscow was divided over whether Moscow would insist that its allies follow suit.

The allies normally follow Moscow's lead on international issues and could be expected to fall into line on the Games.

But diplomats also speculated that Moscow could still participate by the bloc to strengthen its argument that its own withdrawal was not a politically motivated boycott.

The official media depicted the move as different from a boycott. A spokesman for the Soviet National Olympic Committee said Moscow's East European allies would take their own decisions on whether to go to Los Angeles.

Romania's official media ignored Tuesday's decision by the Soviet committee while the press in other Warsaw Pact countries carried the statement without comment.

Romanian diplomats in Vienna said on Tuesday that their country would take part in the Games, but officials contacted in Bucharest said no decision had been made.

Poland's National Olympic Committee said that it would meet in the next few days to discuss the Soviet decision.

There was no official comment from Czechoslovakia, which Wednesday celebrated its state holiday. But Western diplomats in Prague said regular attacks by the media on the Games organizers would almost certainly lead to a boycott announcement.

East Germany, one of the world's strongest sporting nations, is expected to reluctantly follow the Soviet lead, Western diplomats in East Berlin said.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia deplored Moscow's decision. However, since it is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and never took the lead from Moscow on political issues, Belgrade's reaction does not foreshadow a similar stance by Warsaw Pact nations.

In New York, a Soviet Central Committee member, Georgi A. Arbatov, hinted today that the Soviet Union might reverse its decision if the United States gave certain assurances.

He dropped the hint in a television appearance with Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The head of the Soviet Olympic ice-skating team, Valery Kiselev, meanwhile, said in Sydney the Soviet decision could be changed if the United States guaranteed the safety of Soviet athletes.

He said an irreversible decision would not be made until June 2, the final date for accepting or declining invitations to Los Angeles.



Gary Hart, celebrating his victories in two primaries, said the results mean that Democrats are not yet prepared to accept Walter F. Mondale as the party's presidential nominee.

Victories by Hart in 2 Primaries Keep Democratic Contest Alive

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, battling successfully to keep his presidential candidacy alive, has won narrow victories over Walter F. Mondale in the Ohio and Indiana Democratic primaries.

Mr. Mondale easily defeated Mr. Hart in Tuesday's two other primaries, in Maryland and North Carolina. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson edged Mr. Hart for second place in Maryland and ran third in the other three states.

Mr. Hart's unexpectedly strong performance in the two Middle Western industrial states raised doubts whether Mr. Mondale would clinch the nomination before the Democratic National Convention begins July 16.

And results of exit polls showed that even if he wins the nomination, Mr. Mondale may have difficulty winning support for his challenge to President Ronald Reagan this fall.

Results from Tuesday's voting: In Ohio, Mr. Hart won 42 percent, Mr. Mondale 40 percent, Mr. Jackson 16 percent and others 2 percent.

In Indiana, Mr. Hart won 42 percent, Mr. Mondale 41 percent, Mr. Jackson 13 percent and others 4 percent.

In North Carolina, Mr. Mondale won 36 percent, Mr. Hart 30 percent, Mr. Jackson 25 percent, uncommitted 5 percent and others 4 percent.

In Maryland, Mr. Mondale won 43 percent, Mr. Jackson 27 percent, Mr. Hart 25 percent, uncommitted 3 percent and others 2 percent.

All the states were reporting complete returns except Indiana.

North Carolina Senate race pits Jesse Helms against Governor James B. Hunt Jr. Page 3.

where a power outage halted counting of about 2 percent of the votes. The results showed Mr. Mondale to maintain his huge delegate lead over Mr. Hart. In all, he won 200 of the 368 delegates chosen in the four primaries—79 in Ohio, 36 in Indiana, 44 in North Carolina and 41 in Maryland.

Mr. Hart won 126 delegates—67 in Ohio, 38 in Indiana, 18 in North Carolina and 3 in Maryland. Mr. Jackson won 41 delegates—8 in Ohio, 3 in Indiana, 13 in North Carolina and 17 in Maryland. One delegate, in Maryland, fell into the uncommitted column.

An estimate early Wednesday by United Press International gave Mr. Mondale a total of 1,510 delegates, 457 short of a convention majority, with 829 remaining to allocate.

located. Mr. Mondale would have to win 55 percent of the remaining delegates to clinch the nomination.

According to the UPI estimate, Mr. Hart had 891 delegates and Mr. Jackson 306. Another 339 were listed as uncommitted, and 58 committed to others.

The returns in Ohio and Indiana raised some potentially serious questions about Mr. Mondale's strength in the general election, should he become the party's standard-bearer.

One sign of long-range trouble for Mr. Mondale emerged from an NBC News exit poll in Indiana. About half of the voters polled said that labor unions, which have played a vital role in Mr. Mondale's campaign, have become too powerful. And these voters supported Mr. Hart by a margin of about 2 to 1.

In Ohio, the NBC survey also turned up evidence of voter polarization along union and non-union lines. About half of the union members surveyed voted for Mr. Mondale and only about a third for Mr. Hart, while these figures were roughly reversed among non-union members.

Mr. Hart has been striving throughout the campaign to make the unions' support of Mr. Mondale a major issue. The poll results indicated that he may have had

some success, at least in these two Midwestern states.

The results made it increasingly likely that President Reagan would also try to use the union issue against Mr. Mondale if the former vice president should be his opponent in the fall.

Another trouble sign for Mr. Mondale in the general election was the strong support that Mr. Hart appeared to be getting from independent voters in Ohio and Indiana. Composing nearly 30 percent of the vote in Indiana, self-described independents voted for Mr. Hart by a nearly 2-to-1 margin, according to the NBC poll. In Ohio, where they made up about 20 percent of the vote, independents supported Mr. Hart by a 5-to-3 margin.

A substantial number of Democratic primary participants in the four states, ranging from about one-third to one-fifth, told the exit poll interviewers that they doubted that any Democrat could defeat Mr. Reagan in the fall. And in North Carolina about 28 percent of those who voted, all of them registered as Democrats, said that they favored Mr. Reagan for president.

Tuesday night in Washington, Mr. Hart seemed more determined (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Revenge Appears Behind Soviet Decision to Boycott Olympics

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Beyond the various reasons cited by Soviet officials for their decision not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is one that went unmentioned, but that most Russians would instinctively recognize as a deciding factor: the American boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

In the statement Tuesday by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union and in the terms of critical copy appearing in the Soviet press in the past several months, the Russians have focused on what they said were inadequate security preparations and poor facilities in Los Angeles, meddling by Washington, high costs and commercialization.

President Ronald Reagan has come under special attack as the cause of the Soviet decision to stay away. Few in Moscow doubt that that decision was made at a level lower than the Politburo and the Soviet leaders were bound to hope that whatever damage is done to the Games will rebound on Mr. Reagan and his re-election campaign. There is little doubt that some of the concerns cited by

Moscow are real. Defectors and anti-Soviet demonstrators are a chronic headache for Soviet groups venturing abroad, and Soviet officials must have perceived Los Angeles as particularly hostile and dangerous turf. The enormous cost of sending 300 athletes, coaches and security personnel to California also was undoubtedly troubling to the Kremlin.

But it seems unlikely that Moscow would have taken the extreme course of turning its back on the Games, even

given the strong feelings about Mr. Reagan, if not for the bitter and lasting memories of the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow.

That boycott was pointedly mentioned in the Soviet press in recent months, and the element of revenge has been cited as a new conference in April by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the head of the Soviet Olympic committee.

But no one who was in Moscow before or during the Summer Games of 1980 would doubt that President Jimmy Carter's decision to keep the U.S. team away because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — a

move emulated by West Germany, Japan, Canada, China and many other national teams — had stung the Russians badly.

The Soviet Union had poured an enormous and unprecedented effort into those Games. They were to be the ultimate demonstration of Soviet achievement, a display of organization and precision that no capitalist city could ever match, all laid out before hundreds of thousands of visitors and millions of television viewers.

How much money was spent is not known. Many new sports and housing facilities were erected. Neighborhoods were rebuilt and lost villages were razed.

A new airport terminal was ordered from West Germany. Pepsi Cola stands were put in the streets, American Express and major airlines were given street-level offices, automatic international telephone-dialing facilities were installed, millions of Russians were barred from entering Moscow while hundreds of thousands of security men and tons of food were imported into the capital. It was an effort for which virtually the entire nation was mobilized. And the Americans did not come.

Instead of the expected 300,000 visitors, only 60,000 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Panama Vote Untallied; Arias Alleges 'Trickery'

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The opposition candidate, Arnaldo Arias Madrid, has charged that slow counting of votes in Sunday's presidential election amounts to a coup by the Panamanian military forces backing his opponent, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

"I am very worried, because it is in the counting of votes that trickery usually takes place," said Mr. Arias, 52, leader of the Democratic Opposition Alliance. "It's part of a plan. The coup d'etat is here."

Rival claims of victory in the presidential election are threatening to cause unrest in Panama, one of the staunchest U.S. allies in Central America.

After street battles Monday night in which one person was killed and 40 wounded, President Jorge Illueca called on Panamanians to Tuesday to exercise "wisdom, sensitivity and good judgment."

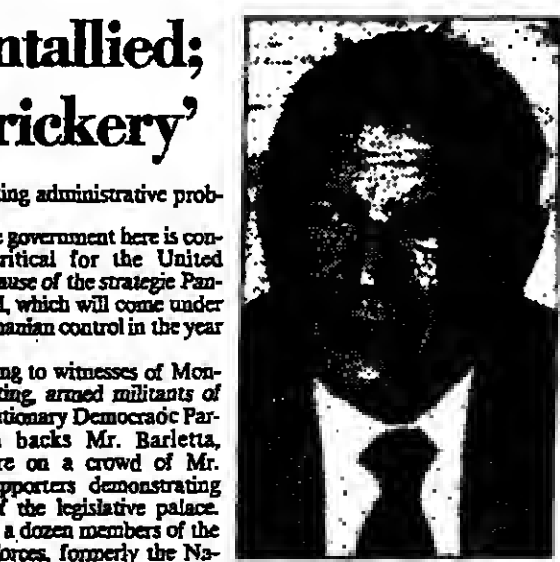
On Tuesday, crowds milled around the legislative palace, but the government electoral commission continued to withhold election results, citing administrative problems.

"A stable government here is considered critical for the United States because of the strategic Panama Canal, which will come under full Panamanian control in the year 2000."

According to witnesses of Monday's fighting, armed militants of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, which backs Mr. Barletta, opened fire on a crowd of Mr. Arias's supporters demonstrating in front of the legislative palace. More than a dozen members of the Defense Forces, formerly the National Guard, which also backs Mr. Barletta, were present but did not intervene.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, who is running for second vice president on Mr. Arias's ticket, said Tuesday that the vote-counting delay was a deliberate move by the government, which he said was "tampering with the results."

Mr. Arias Calderon, who is no relation to Arnaldo Arias Madrid, said his presidential campaign is leading by a 19,401-vote margin with 71 percent of the precincts counted, according to returns from their official poll watchers.



Jorge Illueca

However, Mr. Barletta's campaign manager said his poll-watchers returned show Mr. Barletta winning by 8,887 votes, with 93 percent of the precincts reporting.

"It is a very tight election, but we are winning," said Mr. Barletta, a former World Bank economist who is running as heir to the center-left government of General Omar Torrijos, who died in 1981. The delay, he said, is the result of inefficiencies and legal entanglements in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Official's Trip to China Postponed by Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday, without explanation, the postponement of an official visit to China by the first deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, one day before he was to have arrived.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking official to visit China in 15 years.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing had announced a few hours earlier Wednesday that the Soviet Union had called off the trip, with the explanation that it was not fully prepared. A ministry spokesman said no new date had been set for the visit, which was to have begun Thursday.

The news agency Tass said only that Mr. Arkhipov's visit would be "postponed for some time" by mutual agreement. It did not elaborate. Soviet officials declined to give the reason for the postponement.

Western diplomats offered several explanations for the delay. Reuters reported. They speculated that the Kremlin might have decided to signal displeasure over President Ronald Reagan's recent visit

to Beijing, or over China's border conflict with Vietnam, or over the recent Chinese effort to improve ties with North Korea.

Mr. Arkhipov would have been the highest-ranking Soviet official to have gone to China since 1969, when Alexei N. Kosygin, then the Soviet prime minister, met his counterpart, Zhou Enlai, during a short stopover at the Beijing airport.

The highest-ranking of the three Soviet first deputy prime ministers, Mr. Arkhipov was to have discussed trade and technical cooperation with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Arkhipov once served as an economic adviser in China during the era of Chinese-Soviet friendship in the 1950s, before ideological and territorial disputes brought a rift in relations that was publicly acknowledged in 1960.

In Beijing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Soviet Embassy had notified China that the visit would not take place as scheduled because "the Soviet side said they were not fully prepared."

The spokesman said at a regular (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Indian Scientists Join Battle With the Desert in Rajasthan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JODHPUR, India — In the scorching midday heat of the great Thar Desert, even the camels became jittery when the horizon turns an eerie brownish-yellow and the sand begins to ripple.

Anxiety shows on the faces of the Rajasthanis herdsmen as they drive their goats into the leeward side of a hillock, and the women, covering their faces with the bright red saris typical of Rajasthan, collect their children into the mud and thatch huts that dot the desert like beehives baking in the sun.

As if the doors of a blast furnace were suddenly opened, hot winds that can reach 90 mph (145 kph) roar out of the west, turning day into night with scalding, blinding sand.

Life comes to a standstill during the inferno, and when it is over, as abruptly as it began, commanding sand dunes that rise from the flat terrain like great swells in a turbulent brown sea are gone, transposed into smaller dunes far away.

One also are the colorful scrub bushes and thorny trees that somehow survive the constant nibbling of desert livestock.

In the lexicon of ecologists and agronomists, this awesome metamorphosis is called desertification, which yearly around the world claims nearly 15 million acres (6 million hectares) of land.

In Jodhpur, where Maharaja Ajit Singh fought off the Moghuls nearly 300 years ago, the scientists of modern India are fighting a battle with the Thar Desert, known

here as the Rajasthan Desert, or the Great Indian Desert. The adversary is not only the ferocity of nature, but man and the animals he has brought to the desert as the only means of subsistence on largely unutilizable land.

At the government's Central Arid Zone Research Institute here, scientists said that there is little evidence to suggest the Rajasthan Desert is encroaching on fertile, cultivated land adjacent to it.

But they warned that the potentially useful arid land is rapidly deteriorating into unrecoverable wasteland, which, in effect, is a spread of the desert.

"The human and livestock populations are constantly putting pressure on the ecology of the desert," said S.P. Malhotra, an institute sociologist.

In 1901, he said, the population of the western Rajasthan Desert was 3.4 million, growing to more than 5 million by 1941 and to 13.4 million by 1981. As inhospitable as it is, the desert is occupied by 120 people to the square mile, as compared with the 10 people per square mile average for most of the world's deserts.

With the increased population came an increase in livestock, which rose from 10 million in 1951 to nearly 20 million in 1972 and an estimated 25 million today, mostly goats that roam free in the desert and strip bare whatever vegetation they can find.

The herds of desert nomads — constantly in search of fodder and meager water supplies — have wreaked havoc with the scrub bushes and trees that deter winter erosion, Mr. Malhotra said.

The government is trying to persuade the nomads to cultivate land newly irrigated by the 400-mile (650-kilo-

meter) Rajasthan Canal, as well as concentrating on "sand dune stabilization" by afforestation and grasslands development.

A.L. Tak, deputy conservator of the Rajasthan Desert Afforestation and Pasture Development Project, said that trees are the cheapest and most effective way to prevent sand dunes shifting during sandstorms.

Government conservationists fan out through the desert during the brief monsoon rainy season, planting windbreaks of a sturdy desert tree called *acacia torilis*, which was imported from Israel in the early 1950s.

Before planting the young trees, they try to stabilize the soil by planting small bushes along the ridge line of the sand dune, placing bricks around the roots to increase the tree's chance of survival in high winds.

While livestock generally do not like the thorny bushes and trees that the conservationists use, the work is complicated by the fact that desert dwellers use the newly planted vegetation for cooking fuel or in the construction of thatched huts.

A laboriously tended windbreak may disappear overnight, thanks either to human intervention or a storm. "But we go back and plant it again. We have to, or just give up and let the desert deteriorate more," said Mr. Tak.

More than 3,000 people are employed by his department. Since 1978, nearly 163,000 acres of the western Rajasthan Desert have been covered by the sand dune stabilization scheme, and hundreds of miles of roads and railway lines that are constantly swept by sand have been protected by tree planting.

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Qadhafi Blames Attack On Rightist Moslems

The Associated Press

PARIS — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was quoted Wednesday as blaming the Moslem Brotherhood, a rightist fundamentalist Islamic group, for the commando attack in Tripoli on Tuesday.

Interviewed in the Libyan capital late Tuesday by Eric Rouleau, Middle East specialist of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Colonel Qadhafi contended that the attack had been crushed because its members were betrayed by their leader, who had been captured earlier.

Mr. Rouleau witnessed phases of the attack during the day and reported that Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters in the Bab el-Azizya district, which earlier was reported to be the attackers' main target, "showed no trace of any fighting."

Colonel Qadhafi talked to Mr. Rouleau at length about the attack, who, Mr. Rouleau reported, were all killed and whose bodies were later displayed on the Green Square in the city center.

Colonel Qadhafi said Libyan security forces had intercepted three infiltrators near the Tunisian border May 6. One was killed in a skirmish and the two others were wounded and captured, he said.

He said they carried Sudanese diplomatic passports and claimed they were Palestinians. However, according to Colonel Qadhafi, they spoke Arabic with Libyan accents.

The attackers also carried the names, addresses and telephone numbers of fellow conspirators in Tripoli, he said, and lists of Libyan officials they were sent to assassinate.

The leader of the group was immediately arrested and promptly betrayed a dozen other plotters who had rented an apartment in the center of Tripoli, Colonel Qadhafi asserted.

[The Italian news agency ANSA quoted Colonel Qadhafi as saying Wednesday that all but two of the commandos had been "eliminated," "United Press International reported in Rome. The two still alive were being held by Libyan police, the dispatch said.]

[It was unclear whether this comment by Colonel Qadhafi contradicted his comments to Mr. Rouleau that all the attackers had been killed, or if it referred to the two infiltrators he claimed had been captured earlier.]

Asked if the fighting had taken place at his barracks residence, Colonel Qadhafi replied: "The terrorists acted in the center of Tripoli inside a small apartment block that I invite you to visit to confirm the true objectives of the traitors," UPI quoted ANSA as reporting.]

Mr. Rouleau told Colonel Qadhafi that this version contained some contradictions difficult to explain. Colonel Qadhafi replied: "But you forget the total inability of these people."

"We have proof that they all belonged to the Moslem Brotherhood... They were trained in the Sudanese military base of Wadi Sidra... under the supervision of American experts."

The official Libyan news agency JANA, meanwhile, said the guerrillas had been trained by police at special camps in Britain as well as in Sudan. There was no explanation for the apparent discrepancy.

Libya Capital Now Calm, Diplomats Say

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Diplomats in Tripoli said the situation in the Libyan capital returned to normal Wednesday after a gun battle Tuesday that Libyan exiles in London said was an attempt to assassinate the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

The diplomats, contacted by telephone from Bahrain, said that checkpoints set up Tuesday at crossroads and other areas had been lifted overnight and that the situation was normal.

The official Libyan news agency, JANA, said security forces had killed guerrillas who had women and children hostages Tuesday in a block of apartments in the capital.

The agency said the guerrillas had been trained in Sudan and by police at special camps in Britain.

Sudan has accused Colonel Qadhafi of backing rebels in the southern Sudan. Britain broke diplomatic relations with Libya last month after a policeman was killed outside the Libyan diplomatic mission in London by gunfire the government said came from inside the mission.

In a phone call to The Associated Press in London, a spokesman for the group also claimed responsibility for the attack, saying: "Our people, unfortunately, ran out of ammunition and were killed." He added: "This is a continuation of the military campaign which started two days ago when three of our commandos... were engaged in a clash with Qadhafi's guards."

The British Foreign Office on Wednesday rejected Libyan allegations that Britain was involved in the guerrilla attack.

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A tribesman in Honiara pointed his wooden spear at Pope John Paul II, right, who visited the Solomon Islands on Wednesday. The man's gesture signaled the start of a tribal dance.

Pope, in South Pacific, Hears Protest

HONIARA, Solomon Islands — Pope John Paul II visited the Second World War battleground of the Solomon Islands on Wednesday and heard local expressions of anger at France's continued nuclear testing in the Pacific.

A group of tribesmen performed a war dance when the pope, his face reddened by the scorching sun, arrived on a one-day visit as part of his Asian and South Pacific tour.

John Paul rode in an open white jeep on the main island of Guadalcanal, where thousands of U.S. and Japanese troops died in an Allied offensive that halted Japan's southern thrust in 1942-43.

In Honiara, the Solomons' capital, the pope sat before a crowd of 10,000 people in a sports stadium and listened intently as the governor-general, Sir Baddley Devesi, expressed concern over France's continuing nuclear tests in the South Pacific, at Mururoa atoll.

"Our future survival largely depends on our rich marine resources and the proper utilization of them," said Sir Baddley, an islander who represents Queen Elizabeth II in the former British colony.

"To this content," he said, "the Solomons government strongly condemns the French testing of nuclear bombs at Mururoa atoll."

Later the pope was taken to see a

group of islanders making money beads from seashells, which are sometimes used to buy wives among the Lange Lange tribe on the island of Malaita.

He also visited prisoners at a jail, celebrated Mass before about 5,000 people at a sports field and visited hospital patients before flying back to Papua New Guinea for the night Wednesday.

About 40,000 of the islands' population of 225,000 people are Roman Catholic.

The pope is to leave Papua New Guinea on Thursday for Thailand, the last leg of his tour, where he plans to visit a refugee camp.

Pro-Iranian Group Says It Holds 3 Americans Kidnapped in Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — A caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad asserted Wednesday that the radical group was holding three American kidnapped in Beirut, including the Rev. Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister who was abducted Tuesday in the Moslem sector of the capital.

An unidentified man telephoned the French news agency Agence France-Presse, to say, "We are responsible for the kidnapping of the American minister."

"We are also holding William Buckley of the U.S. Embassy and the Cable News Network bureau chief Jeremy Levin," said the caller. Mr. Buckley and Mr. Levin were both kidnapped in West Beirut in March.

Islamic Jihad, a pro-Iranian group, has claimed responsibility for the attack on the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut in October, in which 241 U.S. servicemen were killed. The group also said it bombed the headquarters of the French peacekeeping force in Beirut on the same day. Fifty-eight French paratroopers died in that attack.

The organization, which is believed to have ties to Iran, has also claimed responsibility for numerous attacks on U.S. and other targets in the Middle East.

"The Islamic Jihad organization is determined that not one American will be left in Beirut, as we made clear with the attack on the Marine base in October 1983," the caller said.

Mr. Weir, 63, was the fourth American kidnapped in West Beirut since Duze and Shiite militants took control of that sector of the Lebanese capital in February. Frank Register, a professor at the American University in Beirut was released last month.

Karami Reaches Accord

Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon appeared Wednesday to have overcome a last-minute difficulty that prevented his new national unity cabinet from holding its regular weekly meeting, Reuters reported from Beirut.

The meeting was postponed after Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, with support from his Shiite ally, Nabih Berri, refused to go to the

presidential palace in the Christian village of Baabda, claiming that the journey was unsafe.

Mr. Karami met the two men in West Beirut Wednesday and later announced that they had reached an agreement. Asked to elaborate, he said: "You will find out tomorrow."

Sources close to Mr. Jumblatt said that he, Mr. Berri and Mr.

Karami had drawn up a short list of alternative sites for the meeting to submit to President Amin Gemayel. The meeting would probably take place Thursday.

It was not clear if any of the sites would be acceptable to the Christians in the cabinet, who maintain that meeting outside the presidential palace would be a drastic break with tradition.

Zimbabwe Army Called Guilty of Civil Atrocities

By Ari L. Goldman

New York Times Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe Army has dug up and buried the bodies of more than a dozen civilian victims of its recent military campaign in the southern province of Matabeleland, church leaders and members of the country's opposition party said.

A government spokesman called the reports "unsubstantiated rumors."

The Rev. Habron Wilson, a Roman Catholic priest in Bulawayo, the main city in Matabeleland, said, "The army is trying to cover up the evidence of its brutality."

Opponents of the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said the army was trying to destroy evidence of killings before foreign reporters tour the area Wednesday.

About 40 Zimbabwe-based correspondents and local reporters gathered Wednesday in Bulawayo for the trip. United Press International reported. They were asked to say which areas they wanted to visit.

[The list was taken to the military authorities, but the trip was delayed until the military authorized the itinerary. In an unexpected change in plans, the government refused to allow several correspondents based in South Africa to join the group.]

Mr. Mugabe has repeatedly denied charges that soldiers killed civilians in the military operation, which he said was aimed at destroying rebels.

A report last month by the Zimbabwean Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission accused the army of committing "atrocities" against farmers to Matabeleland. The report said church officials had documented at least two dozen ci-

villian deaths, as well as many incidents in which people were beaten, tortured or raped.

Matabeleland is populated largely by the Ndebele-speaking people, the group to which Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, belongs. Most of the army's troops are Shona, the tribe to which Mr. Mugabe belongs.

Father Wilson, a member of the Justice and Peace Commission, said Tuesday that he had received reports of the destruction of the bodies from villagers in the Donkwe Donkwe area southeast of Bulawayo. He also said soldiers had thrown grenades into abandoned mine shafts where civilian bodies had been dumped in an effort to destroy evidence of the killings.

Mr. Nkomo told journalists who gathered in Bulawayo Tuesday for the tour: "The government is taking you on a safari. It is meaningless. You will see prearranged people and will be told that nothing happened."

But John Tsimba, a government spokesman in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, said: "We have nothing to hide. That is why we have organized this tour."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Gunman Wounds 2 in Central Quebec

QUEBEC (AP) — A gunman wounded two persons on a city street Wednesday and took refuge in a house, holding police at bay with a shotgun, Canadian Press said. The man reported was upset over the killing of three persons in Quebec's legislative chamber Tuesday.

The attacker Wednesday fired on passers-by in central Quebec with a shotgun, slightly wounding a male pedestrian in the arm, leg and hip, Canadian Press quoted the police as saying. It said a woman motorist suffered a minor throat injury when shotgun pellets pierced her car window.

The shooting occurred on the Charest Boulevard in the commercial Saint-Roch district. The gunman later was found to be in his family's house a few blocks away. The man, identified as Jean-Claude Nadeau, 39, fired shots at police officers who surrounded the house, the agency said. The police were negotiating with him by telephone but he later reportedly became uncooperative and refused to talk further.

Israeli Minister Condone Bombings

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Yuval Neeman, Israel's minister of science and development, set off a political storm Wednesday by suggesting that the June 1980 car bomb attacks that killed two Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank had a positive effect.

Mr. Neeman, an outspoken nationalist who heads the rightist Tefiya party, told state radio and he could not justify the car bomb attacks on the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, but that "in total, it had a positive effect." His remark was immediately denounced by other politicians.

A member of the Tefiya Party, Genia Cohen, criticized Mr. Neeman and said there could be no scale of degrees in rejecting terrorism. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, President Chaim Herzog and other leaders have condemned Jewish extremism following the discovery 11 days ago of a plot to blow up Arab buses.

Tass Rebukes U.S. Over Sakharov

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass said Wednesday that a U.S. statement condemning the treatment of the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, and his wife was a provocation aimed at distracting public attention from its own policies.

It said the Soviet government had shown magnanimity and patience toward Mr. Sakharov, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who has been exiled to the city of Gorki since 1980 to stop his campaigning for human rights.

On Tuesday, a friend of the Sakharovs, Irina Kristi, said the police had now also confined Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner to Gorki. She also said Mr. Sakharov had started a hunger strike to press for an exit visa for his wife to seek medical attention in the West. Tass said that a statement by a State Department spokesman, who urged Moscow to provide information on the couple, was a provocation. Tass appeared largely to repeat its accusations of last week that said Mrs. Bonner had been planning to seek asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and then press for the right to go to the West.

Soviet Arms Plan Called Inadequate

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — West Germany said Wednesday that renunciation of the use of military force, a proposal made by the Soviet Union at the European disarmament conference here, is a vital, but insufficient, principle in reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe.

The chief West German delegate, Klaus Ciron, said an agreement not to use military force "cannot and must not be a substitute for the elaboration of concrete and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures." He also called for informal talks on specific measures.

Mr. Ciron was addressing a closed session of the talks, which resumed Tuesday after a seven-week break. Shortly after the discussions resumed, the Soviet Union submitted its proposal, which included calls for renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, an agreement not to use force, a ceiling on military budgets, a ban on chemical warfare in Europe and nuclear-free zones.

Zhao to Tour West European Nations

BEIJING (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China will tour six Western European nations starting at the end of May, his first European visit since taking office in 1980, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Mr. Zhao, 64, will visit France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy. His stay in Belgium will include talks at European Community headquarters in Brussels. Exact dates have not been set, the ministry said, although the official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reported that Mr. Zhao will be in Belgium from June 3 to 6.

Mr. Zhao has traveled widely in Asia and Africa and visited Western Europe when he was a provincial governor. In January, he became the first Chinese prime minister to visit the United States since that country re-established diplomatic relations with China in 1979.

China Hopes for Hong Kong Accord

BEIJING (AP) — China hopes for a Hong Kong agreement with Britain by September and does not anticipate a unilateral declaration of its takeover plans as previously threatened, an official indicated Wednesday.

Qi Huaiyuan, the Foreign Ministry's information director, at first stressed in reports at a news briefing that "our position has not changed" on demanding an agreement by September.

But pressed on whether Beijing still planned to announce unilaterally its plans for resuming sovereignty over the British colony in 1997 should the talks stall, he said: "There will be no unilateral announcement. We hope we will be able to reach agreement with Britain." Meanwhile, a businesslike mood prevailed Wednesday as Chinese and British negotiators began a 14th round of talks in Beijing on Hong Kong.

Thatcher Hesitates on Ulster Initiative

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain under pressure to take the lead to end violence in Northern Ireland, is reluctant to rush into a new peace initiative, government sources said Wednesday.

Pressure has grown since the New Ireland Forum, sponsored by the Irish government and consisting of nationalist politicians from north and south, published last week its ideas for settling the conflict, which has cost 2,400 lives since 1969. The forum proposed Irish reunification as the best hope for peace in British-ruled Northern Ireland, but it advanced two other possibilities: a north-south confederation or joint British-Irish authority over Northern Ireland.

Many members of the ruling Conservative Party think Mrs. Thatcher should seize the chance for decisive action, but a Thatcher aide cautioned: "She is not going to be rushed into anything." Conservative Party sources said the prime minister was more hesitant about a new initiative than the minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior, who believed it was more dangerous to do nothing.

U.K. Program 'Naive,' S. Africa Says

LONDON (AP) — A TV documentary in which a former South African government official alleged that Pretoria had paid two British legislators for information on an anti-apartheid movement was condemned by the South African Embassy here Tuesday as speculative and outdated.

The allegations were made by Eschel Rhoadie, who as secretary for information directed many of South Africa's information-gathering activities through its embassy in London in the mid-1970s. In the program, aired by a commercial British television channel Tuesday night, he identified the two legislators as members of the socialist Labor Party, now in opposition.

Mr. Rhoadie also said that South Africa used its embassy in London as a base for improper activities. The British domestic news agency Press Association quoted unnamed embassy officials as saying after the broadcast that the documentary was "a one-sided and naive effort to discredit South Africa in the United Kingdom."

For the Record

China and West Germany agreed Wednesday on cooperating in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, marking another step in Beijing's industrial modernization program. The Chinese deputy prime minister, Li Peng, and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, signed the 15-year accord in Bonn. (Reuters)

A businesslike mood prevailed Wednesday as Chinese and British negotiators began a 14th round of talks in Beijing on China's plans for Hong Kong when the British lease expires in 1997. (AP)

The battleship Missouri, aboard which the Japanese surrendered at the end of World War II, will be brought out of mothballs five months earlier than planned, according to U.S. Navy officials and congressional sources. The work is to begin this month at the Long Beach shipyard in California, to save 800 jobs there. (UPI)

UNESCO Director Says Initiatives Are Needed to Restructure Agency

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, declared Wednesday that the time had come to take major new initiatives aimed at restructuring the organization's secretariat and improving its performance.

Mr. M'bow outlined his suggestions to a 94-page document, which he read at the opening meeting of the spring session of the 61-member executive board, one of the two bodies serving as parliamentary bodies for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The board meeting is the first to be held since the United States announced last December that it would withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year because it had come to the conclusion that the organization was inefficient and in some respects in conflict with U.S. interests.

Mr. M'bow mentioned the U.S. statement only in passing, saying that Secretary of State George F. Shultz's letter would be discussed as a separate agenda item toward the end of the two-week session together with Mr. M'bow's own answer.

The initial reaction of several delegates was that Mr. M'bow, while avoiding debate with his critics at this time, went out of his way

to address in general terms some of the criticisms that have been leveled at him and the secretariat by the United States and other Western countries.

The U.S. representative to UNESCO, Jean Gerard, said after the speech that it was "an encouraging indication" but "we still have to see."

Mr. M'bow said that he would make more detailed proposals to the board in executive session on several of the subjects he mentioned.

Mr. M'bow spoke of the need to improve the procedures of personnel selection, transparency of the budget, decentralization of the staff, which now is overwhelmingly concentrated in the Paris headquarters. He also mentioned the need to make UNESCO's press and public relations department more efficient so as to give the organization a better public image. He said that the poor image of the organization was a concern and that he had received "hints" from delegates to this effect.

Western delegates to the council are expected to make several suggestions on ways to improve UNESCO's performance. These proposals are likely to be more far-reaching and concrete than the outline of changes given by Mr. M'bow Wednesday.

One Western delegate said that

Mr. M'bow's statement appeared to be intended to anticipate and defuse some of the criticism that it is expected to be voiced at the session. Mr. M'bow's suggestions would be studied with great care, he said.

Forecasting measures to streamline programs and activities for greater efficiency, Mr. M'bow gave no indication that he might be willing to meet another major U.S. and Western demand — namely a shift to the organization's emphasis from ideological and political debate to practical work.

Mr. M'bow said specifically that the time had come to improve the recruitment procedures for UNESCO staff members. He announced that he would convene an advisory group consisting of outside specialists and secretariat members on the subject.

U.S. Plans to Keep Financing Media In Third World

WASHINGTON — The United States will not cut its spending for communications programs in developing countries when it drops out of UNESCO at the end of the year, a senior State Department official said.

Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said Tuesday that the \$50 million the United States now gives to UNESCO for such programs would be allocated instead to similar work by other agencies, such as the International Labor Organization, or through agreements with individual countries.

He said the administration was still firm in its plan to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the end of the year. The United States has asserted that the agency has wasted its resources and concentrated on global political issues rather than working to end illiteracy or spread scientific understanding.

Another possible reason for an increase in Chinese-Soviet friction could be jealousy over the current visit to North Korea by Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party leader. The visit came shortly before North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, is to go to Moscow for the first time in 17 years. (Reuters, AP)

Mr. Jackson, who spent election night in Raleigh, North Carolina, tried to put the best possible face on his performance by claiming victory among the "poorest, newest, and revived voters" in the four states.

Mr. Jackson, according to the exit polls, appeared to be getting about 75 percent of the black vote in all four states but only a scant percentage of the white vote.

U.S. Deplores Paragnayan Move

Reagan Issues Warning Of 'Grim Consequences' If Latin Program Fails

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, calling the voters of El Salvador "heroes of democracy," has warned that there would be "grim consequences to pay" if the United States did not continue to help Central American countries in their fight for freedom.

On the night before his televised address to the nation on Latin America policy, Mr. Reagan left no doubt that he would use the election's results in his campaign to have Congress approve his requests for more economic and military aid for Latin countries, particularly El Salvador.

Speaking to the Council of the Americas, a group of U.S. business-

men with interests in Latin countries, Mr. Reagan said that democracy was growing in Central America and that the people struggling for it there "are fighting for freedom just as much as our forefathers did."

He said the election in El Salvador Sunday was an exceptional example of democratic progress in the region and indicated that he was pleased that the winner appeared to be the moderate candidate, José Napoleón Duarte.

The president warned that if his aid program was not enacted, the social and economic stability of Central American nations would further erode and a flood of refugees might head north for the U.S. border.

"If we do nothing, or not enough," he said, "there will be grim consequences to pay."

Mr. Reagan scheduled a nationally televised speech on Central America for Wednesday in an effort to muster support for his policy. Aides said that he began writing the address himself on the weekend and that it would run about 30 minutes.

Reagan Speech

Reports indicated that Mr. Reagan, in his speech, would probably tell Congress it would have to take the blame if it failed to provide aid to El Salvador and that country later fell to leftists. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

But Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, and other presidential aides said Mr. Reagan would seek bipartisan cooperation to help him achieve his goals in Central America.

The speech was described as explanatory rather than breaking new ground and conciliatory in tone rather than strident.

Mr. Reagan was expected to say that intelligence showed that the U.S.-backed government in San Salvador is facing a fall offensive from leftist guerrillas that it will be powerless to repel without aid from Washington.

A White House aide also said that in his speech Mr. Reagan would include a couple of graphs and charts that will show the growth of Cuban involvement in the region.

White House aides also noted that public opinion polls show widespread support for U.S. involvement in Central America after a presidential speech.

"We have seen it before: Once we tell the story to the public, their opinions change," Mr. Speakes said. "We just think it's important to do this once again."

Mr. Reagan would "make clear that we are not abandoning the negotiating process underwritten by prompt, fully funded assistance programs to the threatened countries," Mr. Speakes said.

He added: "People want democracy, and we ought to provide a shield for economic and social reform to go forward."

It has been more than a year since Mr. Reagan's last major address on Central America, on April 27, 1983.

Since then, congressional criticism of his Central American policy has grown. Wednesday's speech is an effort to change the balance again in the administration's favor.

At stake is the president's request for \$132.5 million for military aid to El Salvador in fiscal 1985 that is languishing in Congress. For 1984, Congress allotted \$64.8 million, but a supplemental emergency fund of \$61.7 million passed by the Senate is stalled in the House.

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Margaret Truman Daniel at a joint congressional session on the 100th anniversary of her father's birth.

Truman Is Remembered On Centenary of His Birth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Harry S. Truman was remembered on the 100th anniversary of his birth Tuesday at a joint meeting of the House and Senate.

In a ceremony marked by fanfare and folksiness, the former president was recalled as an "uncommon common man."

Several speakers noted that although Truman was widely considered ill-equipped to assume the duties of the presidency, history has treated him kindly.

President Ronald Reagan, in a toast at a White House luncheon in honor of the centennial, said: "He was a great man, a patriot, an idealist, and he understood the world. May the heartland of this country ever yield his kind."

Margaret Truman Daniel, his daughter, at the joint session of Congress, recalled her father's love of politics and the Senate. "He loved the work and revelled in the comradeship he found here," she said.

Clark M. Clifford, who was counsel to Truman, described the struggle to have the United States recognize Israel. "The State Department was absolutely determined that he should not succeed. The Defense Department was convinced he was taking the wrong side."

Eleven minutes after Israel proclaimed its existence, the United States became the first nation to recognize it. Shortly thereafter, David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, assured Truman that he had "an immortal place in Jewish history."

Crucial U.S. Senate Race In North Carolina Pits Helms vs. Governor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Jesse Helms, North Carolina's senior Republican senator, and James B. Hunt Jr., the state's Democratic governor, have received their parties' endorsements to fight against each other for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Helms and Mr. Hunt overcame minor opposition within their parties to win the nominations. The parties see the race as crucial to Republicans' efforts to maintain their 55-45 edge in the Senate.

With 97 percent of the vote counted in the Republican senatorial primary Tuesday, Mr. Helms received 89 percent of the tally. Mr. Hunt had 77 percent of the vote in the Democratic contest.

"I'm confident that once the people of this state have examined Senator Helms' record... they will retire Jesse Helms from politics," Mr. Hunt said, officially accepting a challenge to at least 10 debates.

Mr. Helms, who is 62 and seeking his third term, has been an outspoken opponent of abortion and busing and an advocate of school prayer, spending cuts in social programs and increased military budgets.

Mr. Hunt, 46, supported a na-

tional holiday in remembrance of Martin Luther King Jr. and has appointed blacks to a number of offices, including the state Supreme Court. He supports tough measures to combat crime, favors the death penalty and opposes a nuclear weapons freeze.

In another North Carolina contest Tuesday, Ken Spaulding, a state representative, lost his bid in the Democratic primary to run for Congress in an effort to become North Carolina's first black representative this century. In Indiana, Representative Katie Hall, the state's first black congresswoman, was upset in the Democratic primary.

The Indiana and North Carolina congressional races had been seen as tests of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's ability to draw enough voters to the polls to help other black politicians. (UPI, AP)

Stebbins Survives Recall

Richard Paddock of the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mark Stebbins, the Stockton California city councilman accused by opponents of posing as a black in last year's campaign, has survived a recall attempt led by the man he defeated.

By 58 percent to 41 percent, voters on Tuesday rejected the recall.



James B. Hunt Jr.



Jesse Helms

and ended former Councilman Ralph White's hopes of returning to his seat. Mr. White, who is black, had contended that Mr. Stebbins deceived voters by lying about his race.

Mr. Stebbins said that the vote "reaffirms that enough people in the city stood up on the side of being human. The artificial distinction of race is not the reality of the matter."

Mr. Stebbins, who has blue eyes and white parents, has said that he

grew up believing he was white but realized after moving to California in the 1960s that he actually is black. An ancestor he refuses to identify was a black who passed as white, he said.

He and his supporters accused Mr. White of conducting a "racist campaign" and of using "dirty tactics."

Mr. White said earlier, "He [Mr. Stebbins] lied to my people. He lied by proclaiming to be black when he is not."

Reagan Barely Escapes Major Defeat In Senate on Deficit-Reduction Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan barely escaped a major budget defeat in the Republican-controlled Senate as a Democratic substitute for his "down payment" deficit-reduction plan failed on a tie vote, 49-49, with two Democrats absent.

The close vote Tuesday was a surprise as the Democrats were in rare unanimity and six Republican moderates joined them in voting for the substitute, which had been



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Firenze: Piccini
Roma: Capuano
Milano: Ronchi, Fiumi, Scavia

8 Bombs Are Exploded In Major Chilean Cities

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Eight bombs exploded in the Chilean cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, damaging a bank and electrical installations, police said.

The bombings on Monday night followed a gasoline bomb attack earlier in the evening on a building housing the daily newspaper El Mercurio, which caused a small fire. No one was injured. News organizations received several anonymous telephone calls saying leftist guerrillas had carried out the attacks.

6 Bombs Explode in Corsica

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Six bombs exploded at stores and other buildings in southern Corsica on Tuesday night, and one young woman was slightly injured, the police said Wednesday. No one claimed responsibility for the blasts.

Report Notes 'Surplus' Of Senior U.S. Envoys

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress should take steps to improve some of the U.S. Foreign Service's promotion and pay practices, in particular the problem of a "surplus" of senior officers, according to a report prepared by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

The report, released May 3, said the Foreign Service has made progress in carrying out a 1980 law intended to improve U.S. diplomatic personnel policies. It singled out the development of new benefits for the Foreign Service, the establishment of a new pay system and a reduction in the number of personnel categories.

"A number of actions taken have improved the morale of Foreign Service members and their families and streamlined the Foreign Service personnel system," said the report, which was requested by Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The 1980 act covered about 14,000 employees at the State, Agriculture and Commerce departments, the Agency of International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, the Peace Corps and

the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The report said certain Foreign Service personnel problems deserve more attention. The promotion of too many people to upper grades before 1980, it said, presented a continuing problem, despite Foreign Service efforts to deal with the situation. The surplus, it said, was due to political appointments, a low attrition rate, a large number of promotions and employees who want to remain in Washington for social and economic reasons.

In April 1983, for example, 65 senior officers were considered "surplus," meaning there was no designated slot for them. That number generally ranges from 50 to 70 officers. The State Department said such officers perform valuable functions by undertaking tasks for which no job was assigned.

In September 1983, the report said, 32 percent of the ambassadors were Reagan administration appointees, the highest level since 1971, when 34 percent were non-career ambassadors.

Investigators said most officials "suggested the controversy was not one of career versus noncareer nominations, but one of qualifications for those who were to serve in these important positions."

Honduras Issues Protest To Managua on Copter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Honduras' has protested Nicaragua's downing of a Honduran military helicopter over Nicaraguan territory, killing eight persons.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios of Honduras, in a protest letter sent Tuesday night to the Nicaragua's Sandinista government, said: "Because of adverse weather conditions on the gulf, the helicopter went off course."

General Walter Lopez, the Honduran armed forces commander, said in Tegucigalpa that the UH-1H helicopter was on an inspection trip with five servicemen and three civilians and had just taken off from Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Mr. Paz Barrios said that Nicaraguan forces had given no warning to the helicopter, which had no intention of entering Nicaraguan territory.

Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, who first announced the incident Tuesday, said it demonstrated a rising danger of conflict along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. He cited as causes of the tension the Honduran role as a staging area for U.S. military exercises and as a rear base for U.S.-financed, anti-Sandinista guerrillas fighting in Nicaragua.

Tiger Island is the site of a U.S. radar base manned by 200 U.S. marines, who monitor air traffic in the region. The marines also attempt to locate Salvadoran guerrillas moving across from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

A ranking U.S. diplomat said recently in Tegucigalpa that the Tiger Island facility is likely to be closed soon. It has proved unsuccessful in enabling Salvadoran soldiers to in-

tercept any arms shipments, he said, and U.S. authorities feel the marines on the isolated island are vulnerable to attack.

The Sandinista announcement said a second helicopter also crossed into Nicaraguan territory, also near the port of Potosi in western Nicaragua. Sandinista soldiers fired on both, the announcement said, but the wreckage of only one helicopter was found.

Potosi was attacked twice earlier this year by gunboats speeding in from the Gulf of Fonseca. Anti-Sandinista guerrillas who claimed responsibility for the attacks said that the port was a transit point for arms bound for Salvadoran rebels.

In addition, a radio facility in the countryside near Potosi was attacked last year by small aircraft. The helicopter incident marked the second such shooting involving Nicaragua this year. A U.S. helicopter on maneuvers in Honduras was shot at and forced down Jan. 11 after it, too, crossed into Nicaraguan territory about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Potosi. After the helicopter crash landed just inside Honduras, a U.S. pilot was killed by Nicaraguan soldiers firing across the border.

Meanwhile, Daniel Ortega Sastre, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, announced that the Sandinista government has officially requested French minesweepers to protect shipping in and out of Nicaraguan ports. He disclosed the request after a meeting in Managua with Régis Detry, an adviser of President François Mitterrand of France.

There was no official French response Tuesday to Mr. Ortega's request. (UPI, WP)

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Herald Tribune

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Moscow Settles the Score

No matter how rationalized, the Soviet withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics is nothing more than paying America back in kind for its boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. This joust has now deprived what amounts to a whole athletic generation of truly Olympic tests. It has also proved that if the modern Games are to continue, their form and location needs to be thoroughly rethought.

The American boycott, as intended, was a devastating blow to Soviet pride. It was a dramatic protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan just when the Russians were hoping to be the center of the world's respectful attention. After the withdrawal of the United States and nearly 60 countries that were persuaded to follow its lead, the Moscow Games could not be a test of who was best. Now the Los Angeles Games will not be either.

The Russians, for whom athletic prowess is a keen national concern, were favored to take home a bucket of medals for gymnastics, swimming, weight-lifting, pole-vauling and perhaps basketball, fencing and rowing. East Germany, which surely feels bound to follow Moscow, might have won even more. That is why no one really thought the Soviet Union would pull out, despite recent vague complaints of inadequate security and American violations of the Olympic charter. Pride, and distaste for Ronald Reagan, prevailed.

The spoiling of two successive Summer Olympics by the superpower, and the previous boycott by black Africans, starkly reveal the tension that always surrounds the Games — between nationalistic purpose and individual achievement. It also casts new doubt on the wisdom of shifting the Games from one country to another every four years.

There is nothing wrong with every nation cheering its athletes, and working hard to

prepare the best for the Olympics. But it has always been unhealthy to score their triumphs as national victories, as if the nations were equal contenders, and to bathe the athletes in national flags and anthems.

The main political burden of the Games, as is now evident, has been the idea that they confer honor on the host government. Getting the whole world to agree on candidates for such respect is a formidable task. The choice for 1988 is South Korea. Who knows how the Communist nations will feel about performing there? As we commented four years ago, the Olympics need a single, permanent site. We can think of no better place than Greece, where the Games began in the eighth century B.C. and were staged without interruption for a millennium. Indeed, wars were suspended in that era so that the athletes could take time off and compete in safety.

The International Olympic Committee has its hands full trying to salvage something in Los Angeles. But its next task is to face up to these permanent strains and propose sweeping reforms. Besides the excesses of nationalism, it needs to re-examine the alleged "amateur" status of competitors and the prohibition on professionals. The construction monies that could be saved by ending the rotation of sites could be devoted to helping individual athletes and curbing the most flagrant commercialism.

There is no point pretending that nothing much has been lost this year. The Russians have spoiled promising Olympics with calculated effect, and with nothing like the provocation to which America reacted four years ago. The Games will be restored to their former glory and significance only if they are returned to a single, neutral arena, where sport and athletic achievement can truly be supreme.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reagan's Deal With China

The specific provisions of President Reagan's nuclear agreement with China are beginning to emerge, and they are not reassuring. For the crucial pledge not to help other countries build nuclear weapons, the United States appears to be relying on Premier Zhao Ziyang's oral promise at a White House dinner last winter. Defenders of the Reagan administration say that there is more to it than that, but the administration's refusal to publish the text is an invitation to skepticism. It says it never makes this kind of agreement public until the text has gone through various government agencies for review. But since the president has already identified himself with the agreement, enthusiastically and publicly, it is hard to think that any review within the administration will produce much by way of approval. A more searching examination will begin next week with the congressional hearings.

The real test of this agreement is whether it strengthens or weakens the worldwide system of commitments that restrain the spread of nuclear weapons. The Chinese, who have had the nuclear bomb since 1964, are widely suspected of having given help to Pakistan in the recent past in its own obsessive efforts to build one. Last January Premier Zhao said that "we

do not" — present tense — provide that kind of aid. On American inquiry, the Chinese government is reported to have said that present tense also means future tense. That is better than nothing, but not by much.

The case for this agreement deserves careful consideration. It argues that, whatever the legal defects, this undertaking would put China under much more significant restraints than it has ever acknowledged before. China is already capable of spreading nuclear danger much more widely through the world, if it should choose to use its present technology to build a network of alliances and clients through the underdeveloped countries. Any progress in drawing China into the nonproliferation system is to be welcomed.

But against that advantage you have to weigh the consequences of one highly visible example of weak and defective controls. The United States in the future will never be able to extract more rigorous conditions from any other country than those for which it settles now in the Chinese case. National pride, if nothing more substantial, will preclude it. In this delicate diplomacy, one truly bad precedent could be a catastrophe.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Lost the Sprinters Run Away

Not to put too fine a point on it, the KGB (rightly) suspects that Los Angeles could provide a perfect opportunity for numerous spectacular defections, not only of Soviet athletes but also of those from the East European Communist bloc — with feet-locked Polish and Czechoslovak sprinters, no doubt putting up some of the best times to the waiting arms of tonight organizations.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Duarte: Footnote or New Page?

Sunday's election of José Napoleón Duarte as president of El Salvador has everything to do with the internal politics of the United States and very little to do with the politics of El Salvador. President Duarte is a genial and loquacious fellow, and for his victory over Roberto d'Aubuisson we should doubtless give a small vote of thanks. Yet his re-emergence as president is only a footnote in the continuing history of El Salvador's civil war. His verbal radicalism can no longer paper over the chaos that divides Salvadoran society. He is a self-proclaimed leftist politician, proud over a country with no center. Faced with two warring groups with genuine interests to further, he cannot impose peace by fiat. He cannot even push through his program of reform,

since the Congress is filled with the supporters of his right-wing opponent.

— The Guardian (London).

Two real winners emerge from this unusual election. The first, undisputed winner is the Salvadoran people, who — despite the real dangers that the Castro-Marxist guerrillas represent, and despite the disconcerting infighting created by an imported election apparatus — voted in large numbers with courage and faith in democracy that earn them our admiration. The second winner is Ronald Reagan.

— Le Figaro (Paris).

Cautious optimism is perhaps in order. U.S. election observers termed the election an "overwhelming repudiation" of the leftist guerrillas, apparently because of the high turnout. That is encouraging, but a greater foe of long-term peace and stability than the guerrillas is the alliance between the landed oligarchy and the officer corps. The feared and hated death squads are alleged to have connections to some elements in the army. They will have to be stamped out before El Salvador can hope to nurture a moderate center as the basis for a lasting peace. If he is to be successful, Mr. Duarte will have to bring the army under constitutional control even as the army strives to bring the guerrillas under control.

— The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

FROM OUR MAY 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: District of Columbia Suffrage?

WASHINGTON — At a dinner given for him at the New Willard Hotel [on May 7] President W.H. Taft endorsed a resolution for a convention for suffrage in the District of Columbia. Judge Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, described Washington as "The City of the Dumb." He urged citizens to undertake a crusade for the right of suffrage and for election of one Senator and two Representatives to Congress. President Taft said: "Washington was founded as the home of the National Government, designed to be governed by the people of the whole country." He expressed himself as trusting in the view of the framers of the Constitution when they eliminated the District of Columbia from the application of right of suffrage.

1934: Taxes to Be Reduced in Ireland

DUBLIN — All prophecies about the Irish tax cuts were confirmed in the Dail [on May 9] by Shaun McNulty, minister for finance, when he revealed that he had a surplus of more than £2,000,000. These are some of his indications: Reduction of income tax by six pence in the pound; four pence per pound off the tea duty; a further rebate of two pence per pound on home-grown tobacco; the entertainment tax on all athletic sports will no longer be charged; pensions will be provided for widows and orphans, and the minister said that "the Free State social service will be raised to a standard fairly comparable with our neighbors." The public debt had been reduced by £5,000,000 during the two years of office of Premier De Valera's government, he added.

Moscow's Olympic Gambit: Defections Averted . . .

By Arnold Beichman

STANFORD, California — When there seems to be a certain on-again off-again confusion in the Kremlin, you know something is going on beneath the surface. Something has been going on for months, leading up to Tuesday's formal Soviet withdrawal from the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

First there were loud protests over the treatment of visa applications for Soviet athletes, and rumors that the Soviets would withdraw. Then came denials from Moscow that withdrawal was being considered. Then demands for an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee. Now, the actual withdrawal. What has been going on in the Kremlin? I don't know, but I can guess.

The Soviet boycott is not retaliation for the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics ordered by President Carter, nor a sign of an overall deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations. The Russians are not coming to Los Angeles because it is not in their interest to come.

The boycott is a pre-emptive strike to avert defections and to avoid daily exposure to protest demonstrations in Los Angeles. The reason for the Russians' hesitation in taking this step was that, since the death of President Yuri Andropov, no one individual or faction in the Soviet hierarchy has sufficient authority to make a speedy decision.

If there were defections in Los Angeles, nobody would believe a Soviet story that the CIA had seduced the possible defectors, or that they had been drugged.

An even worse propaganda defeat would result if Soviet officials were permitted to interview a defector and he or she still refused to go home, ignoring threats to the hostages — the relatives — they left behind.

Communist countries must worry about defections. No Western democracy bears that problem. The United States, Britain, Canada, France and the other democracies have trouble keeping people out.

The Soviets built the Berlin Wall to keep the East German people inside. The KGB guards on Russia's borders are there mainly to prevent Soviet citizens from getting out. Few, if any, countries have such strict and inhuman restrictions on emigration as the Soviet Union, despite their agreement to the Helsinki human rights accords.

The Soviets had reason to worry about Olympic defections. Los Angeles, as Soviet citizens know, means Hollywood glamour:

consumer goods ranging from Ferraris on Sunset Boulevard to black lace scarves in shop windows, to walking in the stars' footsteps on the sidewalk outside Sid Grauman's Chinese Theatre, beautiful dachas in Beverly Hills, fast-food outlets by the score. How are you going to keep them down on the collective farm, once they've seen Hollywood?

Over the last quarter century the Olympics have been held in other modern Western cities — Rome, Tokyo, Mexico City, Munich and Montreal — but there is only one Hollywood, and more Russians speak or know some English than they do Italian, Japanese, German, Spanish or French. And there are certain symbols of American youth culture — denim, jazz, long hair, button-down collars — which foreign visitors note have much appeal to Soviet young people.

Six present members of the Soviet Politburo were formerly with the KGB. According to people who know, the KGB today is probably

the most efficient police and spy agency in the world. Their awareness of what might happen at the Olympics is exceeded only by their determination not to allow it to happen.

There might have been advantages for the Soviets if they had come. No doubt their athletes would have won many gold medals. But the minutes were much greater.

Twenty-four hours a day the Soviet media savages the United States, particularly President Reagan, depicting him in cartoons as the cowboy on whose shoulder sits a grinning, monkeylike Josef Goebbels (the Nazi propaganda boss) thinking up new lies about the Soviet Union for the president to utter. At the opening ceremonies several thousand Soviet visitors no doubt would have seen for themselves the president welcoming the world's athletes in a pagoda of glorious, living color with no Goebbels on his shoulder but a lot of famous Hollywood movie stars at his side.

Just as importantly, the Soviet visitors

would have seen political demonstrations which exemplify those aspects of democracy that the Politburo does little to encourage at home. The athletes would have been able to see thousands of Americans staging protests organized on their own, without government sanction or interference.

Defections would not have been half so dangerous to the Politburo members as the impressions of America the athletes would have brought back to the Soviet Union.

Some Americans may fret that Mr. Reagan's hard-line imagery against the Soviet "evil empire" somehow precipitated the Olympic boycott. But the boycott might have happened regardless of who was president because it is not Mr. Reagan the Russians fear, but the quality of life in America.

The writer, a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, is a longtime observer of Soviet affairs and co-author of "Andropov: New Challenge to the West." He contributed this comment to Newsday.

. . . and Jimmy Carter's 1980 Boycott Avenged

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Spurred in the optimistic days before the turn of the century, the modern Olympics have long since lost their innocence. The Soviet decision to bypass Los Angeles is only the latest intrusion by realpolitik into what was designed to be the scene of athletic amateurism.

In 1936 Adolf Hitler test-marketed German arrogance — and was hoisted by a petard named Jesse Owens. Japan wanted to follow suit in 1940, but arrogance by then had become aggression. The Munich Olympics were stained with Israeli blood. Third World champions withdrew from the 1976 Montreal Olympics in protest against a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa. In 1980 the United States boycotted the Moscow Games to punish the Kremlin for invading Afghanistan.

The Soviets' claim that their athletes' security was not guaranteed cannot be dismissed out of hand, but it can also be read to mean security against highly visible defections.

No doubt the real motive lies in the worst state of U.S.-Soviet relations in more than two decades. At the best of times lacking in

imagination, Soviet leaders are repaying America in kind: tit for America's tat at the Moscow Games. They thus register their displeasure with the Reagan administration.

It would have been worse. Taking the edge off U.S. media and commercial hype — what one official sponsor is calling "the greatest sports event in the history of the world" — is a less obvious signal than invading a country or stopping all arms control talks.

It will be interesting to watch what the Soviet Union's allies do. For some — notably East Germany and Cuba — the quadrennial strutting and spouting on the world stage is not to be discarded lightly. Only with their own athletes will the Soviets have no trouble, although we can imagine what is in the hearts of young people for whom sports offer respite from the usually dreary Soviet existence.

Politics aside, what will the Soviet boycott do to the Olympic movement? The short answer is that it has been less than perfect for

years. In many if not most countries, the ideal of amateurism has long since been tarnished, with no end to the hypocrisy of letting bona fide professionals take part. The promotion of commercial sports equipment is now endemic to the Games. And some athletes have used drugs. Yet the Olympics remain good fun and are still the closest thing to equalizing individuals of different nations, races and beliefs through a common denominator of athletic prowess. Politics cannot be eliminated; innocence cannot be regained.

But if we recognize these facts, we can take at least one sensible step: No future Olympics should be hosted by a superpower — not the United States, the Soviet Union nor any other contender for global power. Given the state of world politics, they have no more business sponsoring the Games than they do taking part in United Nations peacekeeping forces.

The writer is director of European Studies at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



Zhao: 'Learn From Foreign Enterprises'

By Frank Gibney

BEIJING — Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier who played host to President Reagan, is on the way to becoming something of a great communicator on his own, as I discovered during a recent interview.

Chosen by Deng Xiaoping to lead China's modernization — after his economic successes as governor of Sichuan — the 64-year-old Zhao has been running the government since 1980. Past Chinese Communist leaders generally shut themselves up behind their guards in Beijing, but Mr. Zhao frequently travels to the provinces to see how things are going.

He speaks fluently and intently, although not without wit. He lacks Mr. Deng's saltiness but has the same frank approach to discussing problems of government. He has a sense of humor and handles foreigners surprisingly well, considering his background as a party apparatchik and agricultural specialist who has spent most of his working life on grassroots problems in the countryside.

On the day he received me in the Ming audience chamber inside the government compound at Zhongnanhai, Mr. Zhao was not only preparing for the Reagan visit but also still digesting impressions of his own trip to the United States in January.

"Most people in the United States," he said, "people in business, scholars and politicians, know the importance of Chinese-American relations. After my visit I came to feel this more deeply. Of course, because of the threat from our neighbor and the fear in the United States of Soviet expansion, we share a common interest in security matters. But that is not a good enough basis for an enduring relationship. The true basis for the relationship lies in the fields of economics, technology, education and culture. It should include social, cultural and economic exchanges."

While he was pleased with his visit to America, he felt a bit frustrated over the lack of time to stress certain fundamental points to Americans. The first was the success of China's agricultural reforms and their extension to urban areas — all based on a contract system that lets families and small groups of entrepreneurs contract to produce an agreed amount of goods for the state, while keeping the rest for themselves as income.

For China such changes are far more sweeping than they sound. So is the widespread application of Mr. Zhao's two basic work principles: "Payment is given for the amount of work done. People who are good at management receive a larger share of the income." But he recognizes that the move toward a market system in the cities and the big state-owned enterprises is more difficult. "Reform here is a more complex matter. It will take much longer," he said.

He summed up: "Our reforms are not at a standstill. Nor will they be reversed. They are still being carried out. But we have to learn how to combine regulation by state planning with the regulations of the market of the United States and also of European countries in these matters."

"But it is impossible for us to copy these countries. We do not intend to copy foreign ways, but to learn from foreign enterprises and experiences — not only from the capitalist countries but also from the socialist countries. Through this process we can make our advances. We must find an economic system suitable to the character of this country."

He was anxious that the recent drive in China against "cultural pollution" — now officially quashed — was not interpreted as backsliding away from reform. "Americans had a serious misunderstanding here. It was not our intention to start a movement against culture or against bringing in ideas from China. We do, however, want to maintain our cultural traditions. We disapprove of some aspects of the morality of capitalist nations. Singapore, for example, pays considerable attention to this problem. . . . Japan does not simply copy the West, either."

Mr. Zhao's second big point was alluded to: China is unique and cannot easily be categorized.

"Many American legislators," he noted, "have adopted a rather simplistic approach in international relations. They tend to categorize governments according to the system to

which they believe a government belongs. This thinking is really very much behind the times."

"Certain capitalist countries, although sharing the capitalist system, do not have good relationships. Certain people, like those of Iran and Iraq, although very similar, do not have good relationships. China and the U.S.S.R. have similarities in many ways, but there are not good relations between them."

"China is a Communist country, but China's position is quite clear. We do not draw the line at social systems to differentiate between countries. The day of the big socialist family is gone forever. Not only is this true in the case of China and the Soviet Union, but the socialist family ties between Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe cannot last much longer, it would seem. The day should come when no one is judged by a system alone. Here, of course, public opinion is very important."

"As I said in America, the United States is the most powerful developed country in the world, whereas China is the largest developing country. Yet China is not a new land. It is a land of old, long history and traditions. China is a potential big market for the United States. Our countries complement each other economically. The relationship to the United States can be a benefit to China. The gain of the United States will not be smaller."

The writer is president of the Pacific Basin Institute in Santa Barbara, California, and vice chairman of the board of editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

The Chinese Nuclear Deal Should Set an Example

By Paul Leventhal

WASHINGTON — Now that the Reagan administration has negotiated but not yet disclosed the particulars of a peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement with China, we should be clear at the outset as to what such an agreement should contain in the interest of curbing the global spread of nuclear weapons.

The importance of U.S. nuclear assistance to China transcends both the potential of peaceful nuclear cooperation and the potential for normalizing relations between Washington and Beijing and the potential multibillion-dollar plan it represents for U.S. nuclear vendors — especially Westinghouse, which has the inside track for the first of eight large power reactors that China plans to build at a cost of up to \$25 billion.

The most important and least discussed aspect of a nuclear agreement with China is its potential effect on Third World nations that now look to China as role model and lender, and may soon be looking to China as a nuclear supplier. A good agreement with China could stand as a major bulwark against acquisition of nuclear weapons by these nations; a bad agreement could accelerate the spread of the nuclear menace.

China has a less than reassuring track record. It is one of two nuclear weapons states, with France, that have refused to ratify the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the past two years there have been authoritative press accounts, citing U.S. and British government sources, of China transferring to Pakistan — a nation suspected of seeking nuclear weapons — technical information for producing bomb material and for designing the bomb.

And there have been reports of China acquiring much-needed hard currency through nuclear sales to customers believed to be embarked on weapons programs — low-enriched uranium to South Africa and heavy water to Argentina and possibly to India as well.

The legitimacy of China's need for nuclear power plants can be questioned. In addition to large projected offshore oil reserves now being explored with U.S. technical assistance, China has massive proven coal reserves — 400-500 billion metric tons, ranking it among the top three with the United States and the Soviet Union and giving it the equivalent of a 30-year, or lifetime, supply of fuel for 3,700 large power plants.

But assuming that China is determined to join the superpowers in civilian nuclear development, what is the current outlook for Chinese cooperation on nonproliferation? Anxious

to build goodwill, China last year ended its nearly 30-year boycott of the International Atomic Energy Agency by becoming a member. But it still refuses to sign the nonproliferation treaty and embrace the IAEA's system of safeguards.

In January, Premier Zhao toasts President Reagan at a White House state dinner by saying, "We do not engage in nuclear proliferation on our own, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons." The state must be transformed into a unambiguous, written commitment.

Given China's pre-eminence in the Third World, a nuclear agreement should set the highest possible standard, not merely redefine the lower common denominator.

China's fledgling nuclear power program is critically in need of outside technological assistance. Britain, West Germany, France and Japan are actively competing with the United States for nuclear sales to China, but the Chinese appear to prefer American technology. The United States, therefore, is in a position to obtain a landmark nuclear agreement — even going beyond the minimum requirements of current nonproliferation law — if the Reagan administration does not sacrifice long-term nonproliferation interests for short-term political expediency.

What elements should a "good agreement with China contain?"

First, China should commit itself to assist other nations in acquiring nuclear weapons.

Second, as a nuclear weapons state it should commit itself to using its civilian nuclear program for exclusively nonmilitary purposes. In drawing a clear line between civilian nuclear programs, it should agree to accept some international inspections on a voluntary basis, as it United States and Britain do and the Soviet Union has agreed to do.

Third, China should agree to ratify the nonproliferation treaty or at least endorse its requirement that export to nations not possessing nuclear weapons are conditional upon the nations accepting international inspections of all nuclear activities. This treaty provision has been made out by France's refusal to ratify it, or require comprehensive safeguards on its exports to nonnuclear weapons states. If China joins France as a major supplier outside the safeguards system, the fragile global nonproliferation regime is likely to collapse in the years ahead.

Fourth, China should agree to U. prior consent on any separation of weapons-grade plutonium from U.S. supplied nuclear fuel or any fuel used in U.S.-supplied reactors. The United States should have consent right over any retransfers of U.S.-supplied nuclear equipment, technology or materials to third nations.

Under a key provision of the Nonproliferation Act, the United States cannot engage in nuclear trade with any nation that has "a stated, encouraged or induced" a "policy of possessing nuclear weapons to develop nuclear explosive devices unless the president finds that "such action progress toward termination of such assistance, encouragement or inducement" has been made.

Consequently, no agreement with China should be permitted to go forward until the entire matter of China's transfer of nuclear weapons information to Pakistan is brought in the open by the president and is carried by him to have ended.

The writer, formerly staff director of the Senate subcommittee on nuclear regulation, is president of the Nuclear Control Institute. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Better News Both Ways

Regarding the opinion column "The Soviet Union: A Script of Bad News and Loaded Language" (May 7): I warmly endorse Stephen F. Cohen's plea for more balanced coverage of Soviet Russia in the American media. I would like it even better if the Soviet media, too, would for a change occasionally dish up something positive about the Western world, its peoples and its way of life.

B.R. van der STEENHOVEN, Luxembourg.

Old Quotes Don't Count

Philip Geyelin's May 5 opinion column, "Belligerent Old Quotes and an Old Man's Present," struck me as a bad piece of polemics in this election year. I agree that a man's past is part of his life and career. But to quote his past sayings in order to

discuss his present action is at best erroneous. Everyone will agree that Mr. Reagan's behavior is conservative and tough-minded, but the context of the mid-1960s is not the same as that of 1984. And a man in office should not be expected to act as he would if he were out of office.

Mr. Geyelin is free to disagree with some of Mr. Reagan's recent lines of action, but his argument is neither convincing nor fair.

NGUYEN TRONG THUY, Paris.

Tamils Here and There

In response to the report "Sri Lanka's Relationship with India Troubled by Question of Tamil Rebels" (May 2): When the world maintains silence over the atrocities being committed by Sri Lanka against the Tamils, it is natural for the Tamils of India to provide safety and support for their

beleaguered brethren. The Sri Lanka government, when pointing a finger at India, fails to realize that three of its fingers are pointing at itself.

A. GANESHWARAN, Paris.

Hasan and the Prophet

Regarding "Moroccan Time Bomb Ticks Under the Palaces" (May 4): I appreciated the article, but I disagree with John B. Oakes in his description of Morocco's King Hassan as "a defender of the Sunni faith and of the faithful." A real Sunni governor should rule the country on the basis of the teachings of the Koran and the tradition of the Prophet, which consider that to rule a country imposes a duty to do a good service for the people. Thus the king has no right to live above his people's standard.

YAHYA EL-ISLAHY, Geneva.

Makers of Agent Orange Will Sue U.S. for Share Of Damages to Veterans

United Press International

NEW YORK — Dow Chemical Co. and Diamond Shamrock Corp. have announced their intention to sue the U.S. government to force it to share a \$180-million settlement of damages for Vietnam veterans who claim injuries from the herbicide Agent Orange.

"To the extent we have to pay this amount as a settlement, we believe we have a valid claim against the U.S. government and we intend to pursue it," a Dow spokesman, Garry Hamlin, said Tuesday. Grant Hering, an attorney for Diamond Shamrock Corp., joined in the announcement in the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The U.S. government was responsible for the application of

Agent Orange in Vietnam," Mr. Hamlin said. The United States sprayed the herbicide in Southeast Asia during the war to destroy crops and clear enemy cover.

The companies have not set the dollar amount they seek.

The government anticipated Dow's announcement Tuesday, and earlier in the day obtained a 30-day stay of the case in 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan. It will seek to have the case dismissed.

Dow's suit against the government was included in the original Agent Orange suit. Dow, Diamond Shamrock and five other companies reached an out-of-court settlement Monday with lawyers representing 20,000 Vietnam veterans who said they were injured by the defoliant.

The five other companies have not indicated whether they will sue. They are Union Carbide, Monsanto Co., T-H Agriculture and Nutrition Co., Hercules Inc. and an insurance company for the defunct Thompson Chemicals Corp.

Under the settlement, which has not yet been approved by the trial judge, the companies agreed to set up a \$180-million trust fund for the veterans and their families, who claim that exposure to Agent Orange has caused cancer, nerve damage, liver disorders and skin problems, as well as birth defects in their children.

With interest, the size of the fund is expected to grow to about \$250 million by the time the plaintiffs begin to collect payments. They are not expected to start for two to six years.

Russians Raise Questions Over U.S. Space Arms

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has questioned in an arms-control forum whether President Ronald Reagan's research initiative on space-based weapons violates the U.S.-Soviet treaty banning anti-ballistic missiles, a Pentagon official said.

The official, William E. Furniss, said Tuesday that the United States has offered to discuss with the Soviet Union on two occasions U.S. plans to develop a defense against nuclear missiles. No reply has been received, he said.

Mr. Furniss, special assistant to Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said the Russians have raised concerns about the space weapons research in the Standing Consultative Commission, the forum established to handle complaints by both countries about potential violations of arms-control treaties. "We've explained to them that this is not a deployment," he said, and therefore does not violate the treaty.

Mr. Reagan has committed the Department of Defense to a long-term research program that he says is aimed at developing a shield of space and ground-based weapons that could knock down thousands of nuclear ballistic missiles within minutes.

U.S. Air Pollution Down, Study Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Air quality in the United States has improved significantly in recent years, with declining concentrations in most of the major health-threatening pollutants, according to a report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency's assessment of air pollution, from 1975 to 1982, the last year for which data were available, came Tuesday as Congress was debating reauthorization of the 1971 Clean Air Act, which expired three years ago.

According to the report, average sulfur dioxide concentrations in the air nationwide declined by 33 percent during the period. Carbon monoxide levels were down by 31 percent, dust and other particles by 15 percent, ozone by 18 percent and lead by 64 percent. Among leading conventional pollutants identified in the act, only nitrogen oxide levels failed to improve.

While the average concentrations of the pollutants went down, the amounts emitted into the air by industry, motor vehicles and other sources did not decline proportionally, and air quality failed to show much improvement in some areas, the report said.

U.S. Will Begin Drive on Nutrition

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government will use millions of pamphlets, posters and radio messages to inform people how to get more nutrition from a food-stamp budget, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Wednesday.

Mr. Block disclosed the project at an annual meeting of state welfare commissioners. He also told them that errors in administering the \$12-billion-a-year food-stamp program declined 14 percent in the past two years.

The campaign announced by Mr. Block, with a slogan of "Buy Better, Eat Better," will include four million pamphlets in English and Spanish on shopping skills and nutrition information. Last summer Mr. Block and his family lived for a week on a recommended food-stamp diet in which a family of four was allocated \$58 for groceries. Mr. Block later described the diet as "quite adequate."

Greening of 'Dany the Red': Cohn-Bendit Learns to Party

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, once banned from France as a radical leader of the May 1968 student uprising there, has joined West Germany's Greens party.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 38, now publisher of a leftist magazine in Frankfurt, said Tuesday night that he had made his decision to join a political party for the first time after three-and-one-half years of self-questioning.

His membership application came at a contentious local meeting of the Greens in an upstairs room at a renovated stable built by the Rothschild banking family. More than 100 members crammed the room as he and eight other prospective members introduced themselves. After about 30 minutes of questioning, he was accepted.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit said he would encourage the Greens to seek cooperation with the Social Democratic Party to build an alternative to West Germany's ruling conservative coalition led by the Christian Democratic Union.

He had flirted with joining the Greens since 1978. He was chosen twice as a candidate for allied parties — in 1978 and 1981 — but stepped down both times amid controversy.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit was born in France to German Jewish refugees and is a citizen of West Germany, where he was raised.

He returned to France in 1965 to study sociology at the University of Nanterre, outside Paris.

He became known as "Dany the Red," for both the color of his hair and his politics.

He was elected spokesman by the often rival groups of Maoists, Trotskyists and Marxists involved in a campaign against the separation of sexes in university residence halls.

On May 2, 1968, more than 500 students staged a sit-in at the Sorbonne University in Paris to protest disciplinary proceedings at Nanterre against Mr. Cohn-Bendit and seven others. The sit-in turned into street fighting with riot police.

As student riots spread and workers held a national strike, the French government banned Mr. Cohn-Bendit as an "undesirable."

The ban was not lifted until December 1973 after a front-page appeal by the writer and philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in the Paris newspaper Le Monde.



Daniel Cohn-Bendit takes refuge from police during Frankfurt airport protests.

FBI Investigating Reports That Libya Illegally Aided Black U.S. Activists

By John M. Goshko

and Joe Pichirallo

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating whether Libya has tried to influence U.S. domestic affairs illegally by giving money and other assistance to some black community activists and black nationalist groups, according to U.S. government officials.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said the investigation grew out of close FBI surveillance of Libya's United Nations mission in New York.

They said that the surveillance began in 1981, after U.S. security officials received reports of a possible Libyan-inspired assassination plot against the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. Libya's UN mission was headed until early last month by Ali Treiki, who is now foreign minister.

The FBI has evidence that Mr. Treiki was using the mission to pass money to black activists who exhibited sympathy for Libya's support of Third World revolutionary movements, the officials said.

However, they did not identify individuals or organizations that received money.

It is permissible and not uncommon for foreign governments to donate money to U.S. organizations if the funds are given openly for educational, cultural or philanthropic purposes.

However, the Foreign Agents Registration Act requires individuals or groups receiving money from a foreign government to register with the Department of Justice if the funds are used to influence U.S. policy for the benefit of the donating nation.

Robert W. Thabit, a New York lawyer who is the legal adviser to Libya's UN mission, said Monday that Libyan officials had assured him that their representatives had "no intention of violating the laws of the United States or of trying to affect internal domestic policies."

Mr. Thabit added that Mr. Treiki, before his return home on April 4, had contacts with "people of all classes and all colors and religions." Because of Libya's support for the Palestinians in the Middle East and for blacks in South Africa, Mr. Thabit said, American blacks have visited the Libyan mission to thank Mr. Treiki for his country's stand.

Lawyers for the Libyans also said the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi had donated money to Islamic centers in various parts of the United States and that there was nothing inappropriate

about a Moslem country helping co-religionists.

The U.S. officials were unable to specify whether the information collected by the FBI was sufficient for the Justice Department to seek indictments against any Americans or for the State Department to charge Libya with abusing the diplomatic immunity of its personnel at the UN mission. But they said the inquiry had increased in intensity in recent months.

They said details of the investigation had been restricted to a small number of officials within the FBI and the Justice and State departments. But they added that Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of State George F. Shultz, William J. Casey, the central intelligence director, and the White House had been kept informed about its progress.

The inquiry is regarded as extremely sensitive because of both its international and domestic implications, according to the officials. They said the Reagan administration appeared to be moving very cautiously, out of concern that public accusations without proof might subject President Ronald Reagan to charges that his administration was increasing black-white tensions for partisan political purposes.

The investigation is being conducted against a background of international pressure for concerted action by the United States and other Western countries to force the Qadhafi government to stop its alleged sponsorship of international terrorism.

The United States asked Americans to leave Libya in December 1981, following still unconfirmed reports that Colonel Qadhafi had dispatched a "hit squad" to the United States in an attempt to assassinate Mr. Reagan and other senior U.S. officials.

Subsequently, the officials said, the FBI developed information, primarily through telephone wiretaps, of Libyan contacts with what the officials described as black separatist and black activist groups in New York and elsewhere in the United States.

According to the officials, the apparent Libyan aim was to enlist the aid of these groups in unspecified ways to help defeat Mr. Reagan's bid for re-election. One official, referring to information he had seen, said it indicated a Libyan belief that everything possible must be done to defeat Mr. Reagan because, in Libya's view, he represents a major danger to world peace and security.

London Court Hears Police Evidence That Libyans May Have Fired 2 Guns

The Associated Press

LONDON — The bullets that killed a policeman and wounded 11 Libyan dissidents outside Libya's embassy on April 17 probably came from two guns firing simultaneously from separate windows of the building, police said Wednesday.

Testifying at the inquest into the death of Constable Yvonne Fletcher, a police forensic expert said that 12 bullets were found outside the mansion in St. James's Square and that it was probable three of them were from a second gun.

Another forensic specialist told the coroner's court he found gunpowder traces on curtains of two windows of the embassy building.

Libya contends that the gunfire came from the police and was part of an armed assault on the embassy, called the People's Bureau. But the coroner's jury was shown a videotape of the shooting that clearly showed otherwise.

A witness also told the court that police were warned that there were guns inside the embassy. John Sullivan said he was erecting police barriers when a man who had

emerged from the embassy pointed to the barriers and said: "We have guns here. There's going to be fighting here today."

Former Filipino Beauty Queen Seeks Seat in Assembly, Irritating Marcos

New York Times Service

MANILA — With a wrinkle in her eyes, Aurora Pijuan, the Philippines' winning entry in the Miss International beauty contest in 1970, said she regrets any difficulties she may have caused the family of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"I am sorry about it," the real estate agent and sometime model who is an opposition candidate in the parliamentary elections Monday, said recently. "I tried to change my name but the court would not allow it."

The trouble with Miss Pijuan's name is that she remains Mrs. Tomas Manotoc under Philippine law, which does not recognize her divorce from a man who later married Maria Imelda Imee Marcos, the eldest daughter of President Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

Imee Marcos Manotoc is a front-running candidate for the National Assembly this month, seeking to represent her father's district of Ilocos Norte province.

"If Aurora Pijuan Manotoc gets elected," said Salvador H. Laurel, the head of a coalition of 12 opposition parties, "there will be two Mrs. Manotocs in the National Assembly."

When Mr. Laurel first announced Aurora Pijuan's candidacy, the president's wife issued a statement deploring the opposition's "sick and low-level tactics."

Mayor Nemesio Yabut of Marikina, Marcos party leader in the district where Miss Pijuan is running, was reported to have warned all neighborhood officials not to assist her in her campaign.

People had been pressing her to withdraw from the race, she said. "Yes, I am being harassed in many

ways," she said, but added, "The residents of this educated business district of Marikina will be turned off by them."

If elected, she said, she would use her training — a bachelor's degree in mathematics from St. Paul's College in Manila — to help formulate sound economic policy.

She stressed that while she would campaign against the policies of the Marcoses, she had no intention of filing charges or causing other problems in connection with her former husband's marriage to Miss Marcos.

Miss Pijuan married Tommy Manotoc, a businessman and well-known basketball coach, at the height of her popularity as Miss International in 1970. Their romance later cooled, and Mr. Manotoc subsequently met the daughter of the Marcoses.

Like other Filipinos seeking a way around the country's refusal to recognize divorce, Mr. Manotoc obtained a foreign divorce. Then, in December 1982 in Virginia, he secretly married Miss Marcos, who had attended Princeton University.

At first, President and Mrs. Marcos refused to recognize the marriage, saying Mr. Manotoc remained married to his first wife under Philippine laws.

Weeks later, Mr. Manotoc was kidnapped by armed men and disappeared and his parents publicly charged that his abduction was related to his marriage and the refusal of the Marcoses to accept it.

He reappeared more than a month later and said the authorities were not to blame. He said he believed that his kidnappers were members of the Communist New People's Army. The Philippine military made the same assertion, but many Filipinos remain skeptical.

Arafat and North Korea Renew Friendship Vows

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, and President Kim Il Sung of North Korea have pledged friendship and the continuation of their struggle against "imperialist" forces, the Korean Central News Agency said Wednesday.

The pledge was made Tuesday at a banquet for Mr. Arafat at Hamhung, about 110 miles (176 kilometers) east of Pyongyang. The PLO leader, who arrived in North Korea from Beijing on Monday, also met the secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, who is on a state visit to North Korea, but there were no details of the meeting.

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SCIENCE

Solving the Mystery of George Balanchine's Death

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In a laboratory at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center a few months ago, a pathologist leaned over a microscope and peered at an illuminated slice of brain tissue about 10 microns thick. In the center of the minute specimen of brain cells was a pink circle, known as a kuru plaque, one sign of a strange family of diseases called slow viruses.

The brain cells were George Balanchine's, and in them lay the solution to the mystery of his death last year at age 79. The once-athletic choreographer died after a period of several months during which he could hardly move, let alone dance, and could hardly think, let alone choreograph.

Certainly, he had some degenerative neurological disorder. But what was it?

In the weeks after his death, pathologists determined that Mr. Balanchine had had one of the world's most unusual diseases—Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. It is categorized in the group of slow virus diseases because researchers at the National Institutes of Health showed in 1968 that it can be transmitted to animals after an incubation period of many months, even years. The specific virus, however, has not been identified.

The story of Mr. Balanchine's rare affliction is being told publicly now with the permission of Barbara Horgan, personal assistant to the choreographer and executor of his estate. The doctors who took care of him during the last months of his life and the pathologists who examined him after he died, gathered recently to discuss what they finally knew about his illness.

In a conference room on the 15th floor of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, the story of Mr. Balanchine's end and the post-mortem diagnosis emerged. Slides were projected as Dr. Philip E. Duffy, the medical center's director of neuropathology, went over each of the clues that were seen only after Mr. Balanchine's death.

Dr. Duffy spoke without interruption for about a half-hour. Then the other doctors joined in conversation and speculation on what they now knew about the rare disease that struck Mr. Balanchine, and what it told them about the one-in-a-million others who are similarly affected.

This gathering was held April 30, on the anniversary of Mr. Balanchine's death. Except for the fame of the patient, it resembled the clinical-pathological conferences in which pathologists pass along to physicians many facts that would have been impossible to determine in life.

Also, it was a chance for Dr.

Edith J. Langner, the Manhattan internist who had been Mr. Balanchine's physician since 1978, to resolve the mystery of what killed him and why. Two questions uppermost in Dr. Langner's mind were: Did her team of specialists fail to recognize a treatable condition? If so, could his life be saved?

It is now clear that Mr. Balanchine noticed the first signs of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in about 1978; he was slightly unsteady while standing, something that limited his ability to pirouette. A neurologist who examined him could detect nothing abnormal, but Mr. Balanchine, whose fame was made by mastering the subtleties of motion, was aware that something was wrong.

However, his overriding medical problems at that time were related to a recent heart attack and the need for tighter control of his high blood pressure. He took large doses of drugs for angina, but still had the crushing chest pains, which severely restricted his physical activity.

He balked at coronary bypass surgery until the spring of 1980, when he was no longer able to turn over in bed because of the angina pains. But his recovery from the operation was slow. When he was back to full activity, he still had trouble keeping his balance. He was particularly self-conscious about it when he walked alone. He no longer walked through the steps with his dancers but talked them through their routines, Dr. Langner said.

Tests were done and repeated, and nothing wrong was found. Yet his sense of balance deteriorated further, and a few people around him began to notice.

Dr. Langner was one. She observed that there were more marks on the wall left by a red elbow patch on his jacket as he stumbled along the hall to her office.

Clearly there was something wrong with Mr. Balanchine's cerebellum, the portion of the brain that controls balance. The doctors called the condition cerebellar degenerative disease. The cause was unknown. Because of suspicion that it might be related to arteriosclerosis, the doctors treated Mr. Balanchine with aspirin to reduce the chances of a stroke.

His eyesight and hearing began to fail. Music no longer sounded the same to him. Cataracts distorted his appreciation of blue coloring, which was distressing because he designed the lighting for his productions.

One specialist was convinced that Mr. Balanchine had a tumor called an acoustic neuroma, and wanted to operate, but Dr. Langner



George Balanchine, a few years before his death.

and other specialists stopped him because they seriously doubted that possibility. If he did have it, they reasoned, it would have accounted for only one or two symptoms, not for the generalized nature of his malady.

In September 1982, Mr. Balanchine had a case of what was thought to be the flu on a trip to Washington, and received an unexpected extra set of opinions from doctors at George Washington University Hospital. They came up with the same nonspecific diagnosis: cerebellar degenerative disease.

Doctors in two cities had now done every test they could think of except a brain biopsy, and Mr. Balanchine rejected that possibility.

Meanwhile, he became increasingly confused and he fell often. He broke several ribs despite constant attention of companions. In November 1982, when it was no longer possible to care for him at home, he entered Roosevelt Hospital.

"There was a lot of pressure on both of us," Dr. Langner said. "People from the ballet would call up and ask if he had seen doctor so and so."

Dr. Langner called each of the doctors recommended. Some came. Soon Mr. Balanchine could not recall events that had happened a few minutes before. He could not walk and soon could not use his hands. In the end he had great difficulty swallowing, and this led to the complication that killed him, pneumonia.

In final weeks, said Dr. Sidney E. Bender, one of Mr. Balanchine's neurologists, "We stood at the foot of his bed and shook our heads a lot. We thought he was dying of his own disease—case he invented."

In fact, it turned out to be a disease similar to one called kuru that Dr. Bender had seen during a visit to New Guinea in 1970.

An autopsy was done at Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Balanchine's brain was put in a jar of formalin and sent to Dr. Duffy's team of experts at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

There, after 10 days, the brain was removed from the jar and sliced across in layers. From those slices, small blocks of tissue were prepared so that the brain could be studied under the microscope. Chemical stains were added to some to help detect the pattern of appearance of certain brain cells and abnormalities, particularly the kuru plaques.

As Dr. Duffy clicked the projector at the conference to show slide after slide of Mr. Balanchine's brain, he commented on the findings. The appearance of the intact brain to the eye "appears normal and there is very little arteriosclerosis," he noted.

Then he switched to pictures taken through the microscope and said: "These are very abnormal. Notice that nerve cells are visible but there are regions where the

number of nerve cells is dramatically reduced."

Inflammation, so characteristic of most infections, was absent. This was a subtle but valuable clue because slow virus diseases are characterized by the absence of inflammation.

Next he pointed to a significant feature and a key lead to the diagnosis: small spaces in certain cells. "You see them everywhere in the gray matter of the brain," Dr. Duffy said.

It was a condition called "the spongy state," common in a number of so-called slow virus diseases such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, kuru and scrapie. The damage was most striking in the cerebellum.

In addition, star-shaped astrocytes were increased in size and number, evidence of brain injury. Astrocytes help the brain heal and modulate nerve function by "picking up" certain chemicals called neuro-transmitters, among other functions.

Now the audience was staring at several pink circles. On closer examination there were little threads extending radially from the centers. These were kuru plaques. "These plaques were first described in kuru, but they occur in about 10 percent of cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease," Dr. Duffy said.

The disease is named for Dr. Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt and Dr. Alfons Maria Jakob, who described it in the early 1920s.

Dr. Duffy then moved to the blackboard to discuss the history of slow virus diseases. It began with the recognition 200 years ago of scrapie in sheep. Icelandic shepherds noted that the diseased animals would become irritable, stagger, and scrape themselves against trees and rocks before they died.

In recent years, scientists have shown that scrapie can be transmitted to animals after a long incubation period. The agent is in the range of the size of small viruses, and it resists radiation, formalin and autoclaving—the standard methods of sterilizing medical equipment. It seems to be killed by more stringent methods, such as the chemical sodium hypochlorite, and by autoclaving for longer periods of time and under higher pressure or temperature.

Dr. Bender talked about what others had learned about kuru among the Fore tribe in New Guinea. "They were cannibals, but in a ritual sense only. When someone died there would be a huge feast in which women and children would smear themselves with the fat and feces and all kinds of contents of the dead individual as well as eat their organs. There was enormous exposure to the kuru agent. But the men abstained, and that is why the disease was relatively rare among adult men."

Many tribesmen knew they were coming down with kuru because they noted emotional changes such as spontaneous laughter. Dr. Bender said. This some have called the disease "laughing death."

The neurologist turned attention to Mr. Balanchine's case and noted that he showed one of the usual features that give a physician the clues to the diagnosis. He developed cerebellar and motor problems before his mind began to deteriorate rather than afterward as is the usual case.

Mr. Balanchine's electroencephalogram, or brain wave test, did not show any abnormal pattern that could be a clue to this disease. "Nor did he have what is known as the exaggerated startle response," in which a loud noise causes the muscles to suddenly jerk and which is one of the real tip-offs to neurologists about Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease," Dr. Bender said.

The talk turned to other cases of the disease. Dr. Duffy mentioned a prominent neurosurgeon who had developed it, possibly from contact with a patient. He also recalled how in 1974 he had studied one patient who developed Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease after receiving a corneal transplant. On further investigation, his team found that the donor had an undetected case of the disease. It was the first documentation of person-to-person transmission.

Someone asked if Mr. Balanchine could have acquired his disease from a contaminated medical instrument. The doctors went through the details of his medical history as they knew it. But because they recognized that they did not know every detail, Dr. Duffy said, "The question of transmission from medical instruments is not excluded, but there is no evidence for it, either."

The conference ended when Edward Bigelow, a dancer and longtime friend of Mr. Balanchine, said: "Even if you had known this diagnosis before Balanchine died, you couldn't have done anything because there was no treatment. Correct?"

"Yes," Dr. Duffy replied.

CURRENTS

New Radio-Wave Machine for Cancer

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI)—Doctors at the University of Minnesota and Duke University in North Carolina will be the first in the United States to treat cancer patients with a Japanese-built machine that resembles a large microwave oven.

Dr. Seymour Levitz, chief of therapeutic radiology at University of Minnesota Hospitals, said about 50 U.S. medical centers used heat to treat cancer but until now none had machines that could reach deeper than two inches into the body. The new machine is expected to go into service in two to three months.

The machine focuses radio waves on a tumor and heats it to about 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 degrees centigrade), Dr. Levitz said. The concept is similar to microwave cooking, but the wave frequency is different. Dr. Levitz said a series of 10 treatments would cost \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Drug Effective Against Preleukemia

BOSTON (UPI)—Patients with preleukemia, a disease that sometimes precedes leukemia, can temporarily live normal lives while being treated with a new drug, according to officials of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. The usual treatment has been transfusions and antibiotics.

Of 16 victims, 10 responded positively to the drug cytarabine, the researchers said. "This is the first therapy we're aware of that has had a positive effect on this disease," said Dr. Donald W. Kufe. "The treatment is not curative but did improve the quality of life for these patients." Preleukemia causes bone marrow to gradually lose its ability to produce normal blood cells. Victims have anemia, frequent infections and bleeding problems. The disease is most common in the elderly. One third of its victims develop acute leukemia.

Study Says Women Doctors Happier

NEW YORK (NYT)—For years, many male physicians have held that women should avoid the profession because the emotional cost of balancing a medical practice with being a wife and mother was too high. But a new study suggests that doctors who are women are happier overall than their male counterparts.

Some 200 doctors who graduated from the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine from 1956 to 1965 were studied by Dr. Betty Hosmer Mawardi, an associate professor of medical education at the Cleveland institution. The sample was evenly divided by sex.

"The thing that surprised me the most was the fact that most of the women in the survey hadn't gone nearly as far in medicine as the men in the study, mainly because they took time from their careers to bear and raise children," Dr. Mawardi said. "Yet these women still reported a higher level of satisfaction with their lives than the men in the study did."

This is not to say that female doctors regard their lives as totally satisfying, she said. There is tension imposed by family responsibilities and some evidence that women in medicine have a somewhat higher suicide rate than male doctors, she said.

Beluga Whale Is Born at Sea World

SAN DIEGO (AP)—A beluga whale has been born at the Sea World marine park here, and officials hope it will be the first of the so-called singing whales to survive birth in captivity.

The baby, weighing about 55 pounds (25 kilograms) and measuring four feet (1.2 meters) long, was born Monday afternoon. "If the calf survives it will be a first for any beluga whale in captivity," said Dr. Larry Cornell, zoological director of Sea World.

The baby is the first for Sea World. Belugas born at other marine parks have not survived long, Dr. Cornell said. The birth occurred in Sea World's underwater theater, so "we were able to record it on tape and film as part of our whale and dolphin breeding research program," said a park spokesman.

Studies of Songbirds Yield Clues to the Brain

LOS ANGELES—The songs of birds result from a complex system of learning, and while there is no evidence that birds are "speaking" to each other when they sing, they are not whistling in the dark either.

Songbirds, which make up about half of the 8,000 species of birds, are giving neurobiologists a vast amount of information about how brains learn and control vocal behavior. Some of the discoveries are forcing revisions of theories about the human brain, including the view that there are no differences between male and female brains.

As the result of the discovery of sex differences in the brains of birds, which are directly related to song production (generally, only male birds sing), scientists have looked for and found sex differences in the brains of humans, though not related to any functional differences.

"If you look at the animal kingdom as a whole, there are only two groups of animals that mimic voice: man and the birds," said Dr. Masakazu Konishi, a behavioral biologist at the California Institute of Technology and one of the leaders of the study of bird song.

As a result of birds' mimicking behavior, he said, "the temptation is great to think in terms of correlations between speech and song. But a superficial comparison is dangerous."

Dr. Konishi's teacher, Peter Marler of Rockefeller University in New York, one of the top experts in the field, said that at first the similarities between bird song and speech were considered curiosities that were no more than coincidences.

"But as the list accumulates," he said, "I'm more and more convinced that what we're seeing is a set of basic principles that suggest how any organism would best go about acquiring a learned vocal repertoire that had some degree of richness of construction."

Among the similarities: • Birds learn to sing. If a songbird is deafened or raised in isolation, it never sings properly. • Each species has its own songs, and birds have an innate predisposition to learn that song. Similarly,

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NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	%
IBM	124.00	+1.00	+0.8
AT&T	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
GE	41.00	+1.00	+2.4
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
W	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
MSFT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
GO	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
BA	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
GM	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Transp	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Comp	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00

NYSE Index			
Category	High	Low	Close
Indust	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Transp	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Comp	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00

NYSE 3 P.M.			
Vol. of 3 p.m.	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
Prev. 3 p.m. Close	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00

AMEX Diaries			
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1241.75	1238.25	1240.00
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BA	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
GM	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
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BA	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
GM	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
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Dow Off 10.78 Trading Quickens

United Press International
NEW YORK—Prices were sharply lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in active trading.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 9.76 Tuesday, was off 10.78 to 1,165.52. The Dow, which gained 1.25 Monday, was trading minus its dividend.
The Dow transportation average was down 0.52 to 513.57 but the Dow utilities average was up 0.68 to 129.09.
Declines led advances by a 9-6 margin. Turnover amounted to about 101.7 million shares, up from 81.6 million traded Tuesday. Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.
Analysts said prices skidded in the early afternoon on word the Treasury, which drew strong demand Tuesday for its \$6.5 billion in three-year note, ran into trouble trying to sell \$3.25 billion in 10-year notes Wednesday.
Further, there was speculation yields on the \$4.25 billion worth of 30-year bonds Thursday would be astronomical. All of this had news for interest rates in the future, analysts said.
The Treasury's success Tuesday was on reason the stock market managed to rally despite an increase in the prime lending rate to 12 1/2 percent from 12 percent. It was the third increase since mid-March.
The Reagan administration said it was disturbed by the rate increases and suggested they were caused by the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policies.
But Martin S. Feldstein, Council of Economic Advisers chairman, who announced he was

leaving office July 10, said the rates went up because "the cost of money to banks went up."
Mr. Feldstein said Fed has been pursuing the right kind of policies to deal with economic growth and large federal borrowing. He said Fed steps to boost short-term rates were appropriate.
Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody said a "lot of activity is being generated by takeovers, rumored takeovers and corporate buy-back plans. Portfolio managers are getting a pleasant surprise every day."
On the trading floor, Teledyne (ex-dividend) was up 32 points at one time in heavy trading. Teledyne said it would buy back 5 million of its own shares at \$200 each.
Atlantic Richfield was high on the active list and up sharply. One report said Arco had discovered a tremendous amount of oil in the "West Sak" field in Alaska's North Slope.
Phillips Petroleum, which rose 1 1/4 Tuesday in heavy trading, was active. Phillips has been mentioned over the past several months as a potential takeover target.
City Investing, which climbed 10 1/4 the previous two sessions, was active. City Investing received a \$50-a-share offer from a group led by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.
Firestone Tire & Rubber made the active list with a block of 683,300 shares at 18.
Carter Hawley Hale Stores was sharply lower. A U.S. district court judge ruled Carter Hawley did not violate securities laws when it bought up some of its own shares and sold others to General Cinema to block a \$1.1 billion takeover bid by The Limited Inc. Limited stock was higher.

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PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
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PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
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GM	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
PPG	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMC	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMR	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
AMT	101.00	+1.00	+1.0
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Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.

Tables include the following prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

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Wall Street Watch

(Continued from Page 7)

Indicator, of which Mr. Stovall is recognized

custodian, will flash a negative signal for the

stock market.

Since the 1920s, he says it has been right 80

percent of the time in predicting Wall Street's

general trend. Today, it will have to climb some

25 percent to above 80%, the peak it reached

Jan. 10, to signal an "all clear" for stocks over

the next four months.

"The stock is warning that it's not going to be

a very good summer," he explained. "And if

GM continues to hit lower lows, it's telling us

that Wall Street is in a dangerous mode."

Breda Cummins, U.S. fund manager for Irish

Life, Ireland's largest life insurance company,

in Dublin, also describes herself as "cautious to

be bullish" about Wall Street.

"I expect stocks will move basically in the

same 1,120 to 1,180 trading range for the rest of

1984," she declared. "But downside risk should

be below 1,100."

Ms. Cummins attributed Wall Street's current

buoyancy at the upper end of that range on

the Dow average to strong first quarter earnings

reports by companies. "This has allowed stocks

to ignore the comparative attraction of bond

market prices, but it probably won't last," she

added.

Irish Life has not put new money into U.S.

stocks for almost a year, she disclosed. Portfolio

shifts since then have been "defensive," empha-

sizing big capitalization, high quality issues.

Secondary stocks have almost been entirely

"weeded out," she said.

While Wall Street looks "relatively very

cheap" compared with other world markets, she

said that what is needed to convince her any

really there could be sustained are these develop-

ments: a decline in interest rates of 1% to 2

percentage points, a substantial rally in the

bond market, and a budget deficit cutting pack-

age that is more than "cosmetic."

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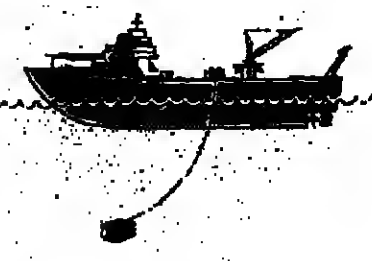
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IBM's Networks to Link Computers Proceed More Slowly Than Expected

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the first part of its long-awaited local area network. It will link independent computer systems, usually within a large building, so they can exchange information at high speed.

But the company only offered a "statement of intent" to market a full network in two to three years.

Tuesday's announcement surprised analysts, who had expected the entire system to be available this year. It prompted speculation that IBM had encountered technical problems and chose to announce the system piecemeal to encourage customers not to install competing products.

The network is a crucial element in IBM's efforts to capture an even

larger share of the office automation market, against competition from Wang Laboratories, Xerox Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and others that already market such networks.

A local area network ties together diverse computers, large and small, and permits them to share peripheral equipment, such as printers and disk drives that store data. It requires sophisticated software and special communications equipment for each personal computer, word processor or terminal — particularly because many of them use different communications standards, or "protocols."

IBM's announcement Tuesday contained none of that equipment, but the company did say that, beginning in October, it would distribute a uniform "cabling system" allowing office workers to plug var-

ious computers into wall outlets, much like telephones.

The wiring appeared to be the first component of the local area network. Until now, IBM customers have had to install various types of cables for different machines.

An IBM spokeswoman said the company was not encountering any particularly delays with the network, but added, "We are still in the research-and-development phase, and we are satisfied with the results."

But analysts noted reports of problems with the microchips being developed by Texas Instruments that form a critical part of the IBM network's hardware. With further delays apparent, analysts suggested, IBM was attempting to lock in customers by first selling them the cabling system — the most time-consuming and difficult part to install — and the rest later.

Xerox Offers Facsimile Aid

Reuters

LAS VEGAS — Xerox Corp. has introduced a personal computer software package that it said can completely automate the distribution of information in a facsimile network. The information can be created either on a personal computer or entered into a personal computer from a facsimile unit, the company said Wednesday.

The "Netmaster" includes software, a Xerox or International Business Machines Corp. personal computer and a Xerox telecopier terminal with an interface connection. The system can store documents and distribution lists with up to 1,000 different phone numbers.

Xerox will start taking U.S. orders June 1, with installation in September, the company said. A typical system will cost \$10,490, Xerox said.

U.S., 12 Partners Open Trade Discussions Today

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and 12 of its trading partners will begin three days of informal talks Thursday, at which U.S. officials are likely to urge the adoption of new international rules on banking and other financial services.

Officials in Washington are playing down the importance of the discussions. They say the agenda is flexible and that there will be an

opportunity to assess trade conditions without the pressures that come with specific negotiations.

"This will be an informal meeting, not a decision-making meeting," a high-level trade official said.

The countries represented at the ministerial meeting will be Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Officials from the European Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund are also to attend.

In the past, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, had invited only Japan, Canada and the members of the EC for such talks. But this year he decided to expand the gathering to include Third World countries.

The United States in recent years

has strengthened its trade links with Asia and developing countries.

The discussions are expected to center on U.S. concern over the lack of progress achieved in examining trade problems, following agreement on a work program in late 1982 when countries belonging to GATT held a ministerial meeting in Paris.

The United States complained then about what it views as a lack of cooperation among countries.

In addition, Mr. Brock is expected to lobby for more rules for services such as banking and insurance under GATT, since U.S. international trade is becoming increasingly service oriented.

The issue is likely to be of little interest to Third World countries because services are not a major area of their trading activity.

The developing countries will

probably press the United States to open its markets to their products, and complain that they are facing U.S. protectionist pressures at a time when they are faced with debt and other problems.

Other likely topics of discussion are high U.S. interest rates, which increase the value of the dollar and make debt servicing, paid in dollars, more expensive for Third World countries.

Swiss Inflation Rate Narrows

Reuters

BERN — The increase in the Swiss year-to-year consumer price index slowed to 3.2 percent in April, down from 3.4 percent in March, the Federal Office for Labor, Trade and Industry said Wednesday. The month-to-month increase was 0.1 percent, down from 0.7 percent in March.

Japanese Technology Attracts New U.S. Interest

(Continued from Page 7)

opened an office here to monitor technological and political developments.

The government is also taking some steps. The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology held hearings on the subject in March and is proposing to allocate \$750,000 for the translation of Japanese scientific papers into English. The U.S. Embassy will add more people to monitor Japanese development and the National Science Foundation is beginning a program of sending experts in various fields to survey developments in Japan.

Still, most U.S. experts say too little is being done. The Boston Consulting Group, for instance, found that of 12 major foreign companies it interviewed recently, only four actively followed Japanese technology. Experts say that if U.S. industry fails to keep track of Japanese technological progress, Japanese companies will leap ahead of the Americans before they realize it.

"We will continue to be caught by surprise as we were in the steel industry, the automobile industry, and the consumer electronics industry," said John A. Alic, a project manager for the Office of Technology Assessment in Washington, who has done some studies of Japanese technology.

One of the major reasons for the failure to watch the Japanese is that Americans have long been the leaders in technology and suffer from what is known as the not-invented-here syndrome, the belief that work done by others is not important.

"Almost without exception, U.S. technology experts stationed here say their colleagues in the United States seriously underestimate the Japanese accomplishments."

"There is a great gulf of willingness to accept the fact that the Japanese are leading in certain areas," said Thomas J. Savaride, technical director of Sumitomo 3M Ltd., a joint venture of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. and Japan's NEC Corp. and Sumitomo Electric Industries.

Many experts think Japan is ahead, for instance, in the emerging field of optical communications, in which information is transmitted using light traveling through glass fibers rather than electricity traveling through copper wiring. Japanese industry has developed a low-cost method of producing the fibers and is highly advanced in making the electronic components needed for such communications.

The Japanese expertise in optics also extends into the area of data

storage. The Japanese are as advanced as the United States in development of new optical disks, which can store far more computer data than the currently used magnetic disks.

In electronics, the Japanese lead in computer memory chips, and have more experience than U.S. companies with a process for producing computer chips that use only small amounts of electricity.

Other areas in which the Japanese are ahead of the Americans or are drawing close include advanced ceramics for use in electronics and in engines, supercomputers, high-speed railroads, photovoltaics, information displays used in portable computers, low-priced copiers and printers, and factory automation using robots and computers.

In some of these fields, according to industry analysts, U.S. companies virtually ignored Japanese efforts until they had lost their dominant share of the market.

In addition to keeping up with the competition's technology, monitoring Japanese developments can also lead to discovery of new market opportunities to sell equipment in Japan and to influence Japanese policies.

Undoubtedly the best example of the benefits of monitoring technology is Japan itself, which has scoured the world for technology it used for its own advancement. Employees of Japanese companies stationed abroad are well-known for the extent to which they monitor patents, hire market researchers to perform studies, and attend scientific meetings and trade shows taking place in Japan.

Japanese information gathering extends beyond technology to marketing and general business information. One U.S. consultant recalls seeing at Hitachi Ltd. a book containing estimates of Motorola's sales broken down by product and by state. John W. Cusick, who runs the Japan office of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., said Japanese companies often tell him which AT&T officials are visiting before he finds out from his own company.

U.S. companies have done nowhere near as extensive a surveillance job. Part of the reason is that most U.S. companies have small staffs here whose main job is to sell products, not gather intelligence.

"The way most American companies operate here, you sort of catch the information on the fly," said Edwin W. Schaffner, executive assistant to the president of Con-

trol Data Corp.'s Japan subsidiary.

But some market research companies and trade journals see growing opportunities to provide information to Americans. In the past year, three companies have started publishing English-language electronics newsletters focusing on Japan.

Analysts say another step that must be taken for the Americans to gain the kind of insight into Japanese technology as the Japanese have elsewhere is for U.S. students to study at Japanese universities and work for Japanese companies, just as Japanese students have studied and worked in the United States.

Paribas Regains Control Over Its Swiss Affiliate

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paribas financial holding company said on Wednesday that it has regained control over its Swiss banking affiliate, which it lost during a takeover in October 1981 by Pargesa Holding, a Geneva-based holding company.

The 1981 acquisition of a 58.8-percent interest in Paribas by Pargesa had angered the Socialist government.

The government viewed the move as a deliberate attempt by the Paribas management to circumvent the effort to nationalize leading banks, including Paribas, which wound up with a 40-percent stake in Paribas Suisse, its Swiss affiliate. That was gradually increased to 47.5 percent.

As a result of the latest move, Paribas winds up with about 70-percent shareholding in Paribas Suisse by virtue of purchasing 22.5 percent from Pargesa for an undisclosed amount. Pargesa will retain 25 percent, the Groupe Bruxelles Lambert will obtain 3 percent from Pargesa, and less than 2 percent of the shares will remain in public hands.

Prior to the nationalizations, Paribas controlled about 65 percent of its Swiss affiliate, which sources close to the bank described as "a highly successful offshore operation, with considerable interests in oil."

The French government approved the move to require control of the Swiss affiliate, partly to affirm the "cohesion and image" of the Paribas group, the sources said.

One big obstacle facing American Japan-watchers is that foreign-

ers are generally not permitted to participate in the huge research-and-development efforts sponsored by the Japanese government in such fields as advanced computers and optical communications.

Perhaps the biggest challenge, however, is to get U.S. industry to become more receptive to ideas developed by others.

"The top management of the American company has to have the conviction that there is something here worth knowing about," said James C. Abeglen, a Japan expert associated with the Boston Consulting Group in Japan.



Dr. R. J. Richardson

A. Jean de Grandpré, chairman and chief executive officer of Bell Canada Enterprises Inc., announces the appointment of Dr. Robert J. Richardson as president of the corporation. A native of North Bay, Ontario, Dr. Richardson joins BCE following a distinguished business career in Canada and the United States.

He comes to BCE following service as a director, executive vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Du Pont Company of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Richardson had also served as president, chairman and chief executive officer of Du Pont Canada Inc. He is a director of BCE and of a number of other major companies.

BCE has the largest number of registered shareholders of any Canadian corporation and its common shares are listed on Canadian, United States and European exchanges.

BCE subsidiaries and associated companies are major providers of telecommunications services; they are leaders in the manufacture and supply of telecommunications equipment, and in natural gas transportation and natural resource operations.

BCE, with its other subsidiaries and associated companies, is a major provider of international telecommunications consulting services, and also is engaged in printing, publishing, packaging and other fields.

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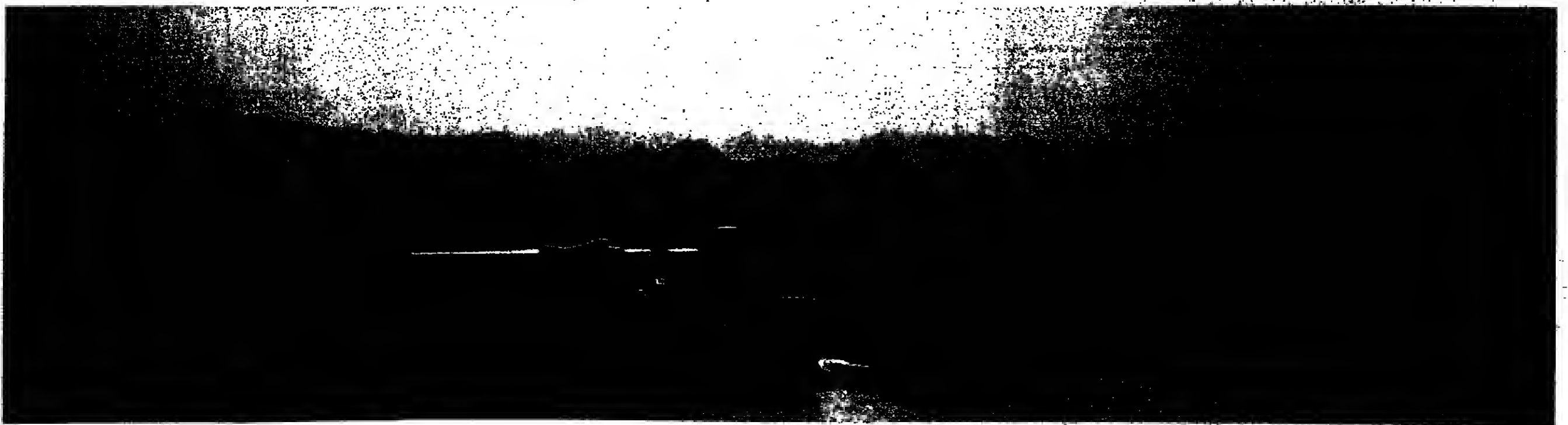
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مكتبة الأصيل

Wednesday's AMEX 3 P.M.

Vol. of 3 P.M. 4,500,000
Prev. 3 P.M. Vol. 4,500,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 5,500,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Use the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	3-Mo. Open Close
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4

To Our Readers

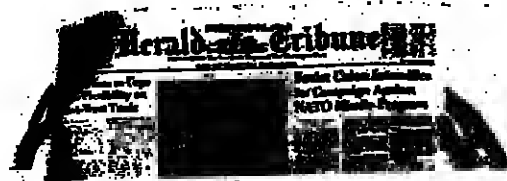
American Stock Exchange prices are not available in this edition because of computer problems.

12 Month High Low	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	3-Mo. Open Close
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149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4
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149 1/4 Dow Jones	1.10 10 10	149 1/4 149 1/4	149 1/4 149 1/4

12 Month High Low	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	3-Mo. Open Close
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(Continued on Page 13)

The Daily Source for International Investors.



INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

UNITED NATIONS



seeks qualified candidates for its Secretariat. Priority will be given to candidates from countries which are currently unrepresented or underrepresented on the staff of the Organization (see list below). Women candidates are encouraged to apply.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS OFFICER (P5) in Vienna (Refer to No: 84-015)

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs - World Conference on women.

Functions: has co-ordination responsibilities for the planning of documentation for the Conference, the planning of preparatory meetings and activities at inter-regional, regional and national levels, inter-organizational aspects of conference preparations, administrative and financial planning for the Conference and its follow-up and other duties as required.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in social sciences, economics or management with specialization on questions of women; thirteen years experience in this field; working experience in developing countries desirable; fluency in English or French; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$30,776 and a minimum post adjustment of \$14,726.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

CHIEF OF ACQUISITION UNIT

(P3) in Geneva Library (Refer to No: 84-014)

Functions: is responsible for planning, organizing and directing the operations of the Unit which consists of acquiring library materials for use in the Library and for the work of the various UN offices in Geneva, as well as for certain overseas projects. The Chief must, *inter alia*, conduct bibliographical research, supervise the purchase operations, develop a gift and exchange programme and build up the Latin American and Spanish collections.

Qualifications: degree in library science; five years experience in a research or international library; experience in supervision; fluency in English or French; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$21,600 and a minimum post adjustment of \$15,407.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS UNIT

(P5) in New York (Refer to No: 84-016)

Statistical Office

Functions: responsible for the development and promotion of an integrated and co-ordinated programme of work in price statistics at national and international levels and for the International Comparison Project (ICP) designed to establish a global system of annual quantitative comparisons of national product and purchasing power.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in economics or economic statistics; thirteen years experience in national statistical service, research or planning institution or international organization, preferably in national accounts or prices. Fluency in English or French with drafting ability; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$30,776 and a minimum post adjustment of \$14,726.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

(P4) in Geneva (Refer to No: 84-013)

UN Conference on Trade and Development, Manufactures Division

Functions: co-ordinates operation of the UNCTAD data base on trade measures; conceptualizes, prepares and co-ordinates analytical and policy-oriented reports on tariff and non-tariff measures; makes recommendations for national and international action concerning trade and barriers to trade; represents the Secretariat in consultations on the data base.

Qualifications: advanced university degree in economics with specialization in international economics; eight years experience in research and quantitative analysis of trade and trade measures; fluency in English or French; knowledge of the other, Spanish also desirable.

Salary: depending on qualifications and number of dependents, minimum net base salary per annum of US\$25,671 and a minimum post adjustment of \$18,277.

Deadline for applications: 24 May 1984.

Please send detailed resume to:

**Professional Recruitment Service
United Nations Secretariat
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA**

* Countries currently unrepresented or underrepresented on the staff of the UN: Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Federal Republic of Germany, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu.

President Chief Executive Officer

Our client is a MAJOR CANADIAN CORPORATION, based in Central Canada, with sales in the hundreds-of-millions and manufacturing and marketing facilities around the world. Their highly diversified consumer and industrial products are well positioned, and prospects for substantial growth are excellent.

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The new President must be an acknowledged "hands-on" operating executive from a similarly large and complex manufacturing concern, having demonstrated success as a strategist with superior conceptual and motivation skills. Experience must also include a relatively recent senior level posting in Canada, a current knowledge of the Canadian marketplace and significant exposure to the marketing discipline - with emphasis on new product development and implementation.

We invite you to explore this opportunity, in confidence, by writing to Mr. Bob Channing, P.O. Box 31, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5L 1B2, referring to file #850.



Chief Executive

Chemical Methanol
Production Company

New Zealand

Petrolchem Chemicals N.Z. Limited, which has recently commenced production and associated port facilities for chemical methanol in Taranaki, New Zealand, is seeking to appoint a Chief Executive and General Manager.

The company is jointly owned by the Petroleum Corporation of New Zealand Limited (Petrocorp) and Alberta Gas Chemicals Limited (AGCL) and operates in New Zealand as part of the Petrocorp Group which has wide interests in oil and gas exploration, development, processing and marketing, and in petrochemical industries.

The position of Chief Executive and General Manager has become available through the planned withdrawal at the end of 1984 of the present incumbent, when production from the 1200 tonne per day plant will be well established. The new appointee will be supported by a group of managers who have been associated with the development of the company through the commissioning of the plant and with the marketing of the product.

The position calls for a Senior Executive with proven business ability to undertake the management of an industry designed to produce petrochemicals in bulk, principally for export markets. A wide range of job skills is required appropriate for a top management position in a competitive industrial environment, including a good understanding of financial/cost accounting. Line experience in manufacturing of petrochemicals is desirable although not essential. The remuneration package will reflect the responsibility and accountability of the position.

Additional background information can be obtained from the Group General Manager of the Petroleum Corporation of New Zealand Limited, Petrocorp House, Wellington, P.O. Box 5082 or telephone 729-092.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and no information will be disclosed or enquiries made without the permission of the applicant.

Applications should be forwarded to:
Mr F W Orr,
Chairman of Directors,
Petrochem Chemicals N.Z.
Limited,
P.O. Box 1568, Auckland,
New Zealand.

European Marketing Manager Systems Products



ANALOG DEVICES is an established leader - both in components and systems - in real-world-signal processing products. The dynamic growth of the company has created the need to further develop its European support activities based in Geneva.

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The successful candidate should be a multi-discipline manager, possessing 5 years experience in European or Regional product marketing plus sales experience in capital equipment goods. Education should include an engineering degree, preferably with an M.B.A. Excellent communication skills - oral and written - are essential as well as being a motivator, adaptable and sensitive to various national cultures. If you are a self-starter, willing to work independently and travel frequently, fluent in English - plus German or French, then you are the professional we are seeking. Swiss nationality or permit is required.

As consultants to the company, in presenting your candidacy and curriculum vitae for this challenging position, we assure you of our complete discretion and confidentiality.

Susanne Kemper
International Executive Selection
P.O. Box 2537
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
Tel.: 41 (22) 76 53 73
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SPORTS

Boycott: Olympics of Diminished Quality

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The absence of a team from the Soviet Union will drastically diminish the quality of competition at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. Other Eastern-bloc nations also stay away, many of the most successful and famous athletes in international sports will be absent — far more than when the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The Soviet Olympic Committee's announced decision removes such gold-medal favorites as Sergei Bubka, the world's leading pole vaulter; Tamara Bakhteva, the world record-holder outdoors and indoors in the women's high jump; Vladimir Salnikov, winner of two swimming gold medals in 1980; and Anatoli Piskunov, the world champion and world record-holder in superheavyweight weight lifting.

It eliminates Dmitri Belozertsev and Natalia Yurchenko, the world all-around gymnastics champions. It also leaves at home men's and women's basketball teams that ranked as co-favorites with the U.S. teams and men's and women's volleyball squads that won gold medals in 1980.

A withdrawal by Eastern European countries allied to the Soviet Union would also eliminate East Germany, which has moved ahead of the Soviet Union in track and field and swimming. There will be 24 gold medals for men and 17 for women in track and field in Los Angeles, and 15 for men and 14 for women in swimming.

It would also produce an entirely different cast of Olympic champions.

In 1980, when the United States and many other Western nations declined to compete in Moscow, the medal leaders were the Soviet Union (97), East Germany (126), Bulgaria (32), Hungary (32), Poland (31), Romania (25), Britain

(21) and Cuba (20). All those countries except Romania and Britain could be absent when the Games open on July 28.

The Los Angeles program comprises 24 sports, excluding the two demonstration sports of tennis and baseball. Of the 24, only equestrian, field hockey and synchronized swimming would be essentially unaffected by a Soviet-bloc boycott.

Such a boycott would decimate the fields in many sports. For example, the four seeded teams in the first round of soccer include the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The strongest nations in canoeing are the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania. The loss of the Soviet Union would change the gymnastics picture sharply. Weight lifting is dominated by the Russians and Bulgarians. Soviet athletes won 12 of the 20 gold medals in 1980 Olympic wrestling.

The absence of the Soviet Union and its allies would help U.S. athletes in such sports as archery, basketball, cycling, gymnastics, shooting and volleyball, where the United States has gold-medal contenders.

It would make little difference in canoeing, fencing, men's rowing, soccer, weight lifting and Greco-Roman wrestling, where American ranks well below the top international level.

The greatest excitement of these Olympics may come from Carl Lewis's quest to match Jesse Owens's 1936 sweep of four gold medals in track and field. The absence of Soviet-bloc nations would probably have no effect on Lewis, whose main concern is staying injury-free. If he does, he can win the 100- and 200-meter dashes and long jump and run a leg on the winning 400-meter relay.

If the Eastern Europeans are not in Los Angeles, Evelyn Ashford could win three gold medals and Mary Decker two for the United States in women's running events. Ashford has recovered from a

pulled hamstring, and without Eastern European rivals, especially the East Germans, she would be favored to both dashes and would run on the favored 400-meter relay team.

In last year's world championships in Helsinki, Decker won the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter gold medals after tight finishes with Soviet runners. Without the Eastern Europeans, she might run both and win both in Los Angeles.

Eastern European domination of women's track and field is awesome. In the 1980 Olympics, the Russians and East Germans won 33 of the 42 women's medals. This time, Eastern Europeans would have been favored in every event except the 3,000 and the marathon.

In men's track, the absence of Eastern Europeans would affect all four jumping and all four throwing events.

Soviet men would have had strong gold-medal chances in the pole vault, high jump, hammer throw and both walking events. East Germany has potential winners in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter runs, shot-put and javelin throw.

The absence of such athletes would help U.S. chances, already strong in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes, 100-meter high hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, triple jump, shot-put, discus and javelin. The United States almost surely would win more gold medals and more total medals than any other nation in men's track and field.

Some track and field events would hardly notice the absence of Eastern European athletes.

At Helsinki, Americans swept the three medals in the 100-meter dash and long jump and the first two places in the 200-meter dash. A 1-2-3 sweep in any or all of those events in Los Angeles would not be surprising, no matter who competes.

The strongest contenders in the 800-meter run are from Britain, West Germany, Brazil and the Netherlands, and the best in the

1,500 meters are from Britain and the United States.

U.S. men do not dominate swimming as they once did, and there are Olympic gold-medal candidates from such nations as West Germany, Italy, Brazil and Japan. Still, the United States seemed likely to win six or seven gold medals in Los Angeles. Without Salnikov, who has dominated the distance freestyle races for five years, and without such East Germans as Dirk Richter and Jörg Woithe, the United States could win nine golds.

In 1976, East Germany's female swimmers won 11 gold medals and the United States only 1. In 1980, with the United States absent, the East Germans won 11 of 13. This time, they seemed ready to win 11 or 12 of the 14, with Mary T. Meagher and Tiffany Cohen given the Americans' best chances to break through. Without the East Germans, U.S. women could win nine events.

Chairman Paul Ziffren acknowledged late Tuesday that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee would face a deficiency in anticipated income because of the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the Games.

But Ziffren said "adjustments" would be made in income and expenses to ensure that the Games are operated at a reasonable profit.

Trammell Stars in Tiger Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Alan Trammell turned in a defensive gem in the fifth inning and hit his third career grand slam home run to cap a five-run seventh to lead the Detroit Tigers to a 3-2 victory over the Kansas City Royals here Tuesday night.

With the game scoreless, Hal McRae and Frank White hit consecutive one-out singles in the Royals' fifth, and Jack Morris walked Steve Balboni to load the bases. Don Slaught then sliced a hard grounder into the hole between second and third that shortstop Trammell snared with a dive. Lying on his back, Trammell made a throw that overtopped a foot off the ground to second baseman

Lou Whitaker, who made the for-throw but was dazed by the sliding Balboni in relaying to first. Whitaker's throw was in the dirt, but first baseman Barbaro Garbey scooped it up to complete the inning-ending double play.

The Royals, who have lost six in a row, led 2-0 after six innings. But Larry Herndon singled leading off the Detroit seventh and went to third on a single by Darrell Evans. After Herb Lemon singled Herndon home, Bud Black (3-2) struck out Kirk Gibson and retired Tom Brookens on a pop-up but walked Lou Whitaker to load the bases.

Dan Quisenberry, whose seven saves led the American League, came on and served up Trammell's third career grand slam. Jack Morris scattered seven hits to become the first six-game winner in the major leagues.

Detroit, 24-4, tied the record set by the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers for the best 28-game start in baseball history.

Rangers 4, Red Sox 3
In Arlington, Texas, Marv Foley hit a two-run homer while Charlie Hough (4-4) and Orel Hershiser combined on a seven-hit shutout as Texas broke a four-game losing streak by downing Boston, 4-3.

A's 3, Mariners 2
In Oakland, California, Dave Kinnaman's rousing single with two out in the ninth lifted the A's to a 3-2 verdict over Seattle.

Twins 5, Angels 0
In Anaheim, California, Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter and Tom Seaver drove in three runs with a homer and single to lead Minnesota to its fifth straight victory, a 5-0 blanking of California.

Brewers 3, White Sox 3
In Chicago, the White Sox pitchers won two runs in the ninth off Milwaukee reliever Rolfe Fingers and the teams combined 5-3 tie through 17 innings, when the game was suspended by American League curfew. It was to be resumed prior to Wednesday's regularly scheduled contest.

Dodgers 2, Cardinals 1
In the National League, St. Louis, Bill Russell singled in runs in the first and fifth as Los Angeles nipped Cardinals, 2-1. Combining



Sidney Moncrief was sandwiched as teammate Alton Lister blocked a shot by New Jersey's Buck Williams Tuesday. Lister had a hot fourth period in Milwaukee's 94-82 victory.

Lakers Romp, Advance; Suns, Bucks 3-2 Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — Guard Mike McGee scored 27 points and Ervin Johnson had 15 assists to help the Los Angeles Lakers advance to the Western Conference finals of the National Basketball Association playoffs with a 115-99 rout of the Dallas Mavericks here Tuesday night.

Los Angeles, which won the best-of-seven series in five games, will play the winner of the other conference semifinal between Phoenix and Utah. With a victory

elimination with a 118-106 victory over the Phoenix Suns.

Dantley's total tied the 12th highest mark for a playoff game, and his 31 points at halftime was 2 short of the all-time playoff best. The Jazz also got 23 points from guards Ricky Green and 22 from Darrell Griffith. The Losers' Kyle Macy and Maurice Lucas had 19 points apiece.

Dantley scored 13 points in the 35-21 first quarter. His jumper off a fast break made it 67-44 with 2:38 left before the half, which ended with the Jazz up, 70-50.

Phoenix scored the first 8 points of the third period and closed to within 92-80 at the start of the fourth, which it started with a 15-9 spurt. A three-point play by James Edwards — who finished with 18 — left the Suns down, 101-95, with 7:08 left and at 3:38 Paul Westphal's 3-pointer made it 109-104. But Dantley, with 10 fourth-period points, scored four of the next seven points to steady the Jazz.

Bucks 94, Nets 82
In Milwaukee, forward Alton Lister scored 7 of his 17 points in the fourth period to help Milwaukee to a 94-82 victory over New Jersey. The Bucks held a 72-61 lead after three periods, but the Nets, behind guard Darwin Cook's 7 points, trimmed the margin to 73-70 with 8:49 left in the game before Lister scored half the points in an 8-0 run that gave Milwaukee an 81-70 advantage with 6:37 to go.

After Darrell Dawkins sank two free throws to cut the gap to 82-73, Lister scored on a dunk and a free throw to make it 85-73.

Forward Marques Johnson led the winners with 22 points, followed by Sidney Moncrief with 19, Mike Dunleavy 13 and Bob Lanier 12. Dawkins, playing much of the second half in foul trouble, topped the Nets with 20 points. Ours Birdsong had 15, Richardson 13 and Buck Williams 10. (AP, UPI)

Gretzky Holds Key to Cup Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNIONDALE, New York — Stop him! Don't be absurd. No body stops Wayne Gretzky.

That was what the Edmonton Oilers thought last year when they romped through the first three rounds of the National Hockey League playoffs. Gretzky, the most awesome scorer in hockey history, had 12 goals and 34 points entering the Stanley Cup finals against the New York Islanders.

He finished the finals a frustrated, bewildered and beaten super-

star, managing only four assists as the Islanders swept to their fourth consecutive championship.

"The team counts on me to score, and I didn't last year," Gretzky said. "We didn't only lose because of that, but it certainly didn't help."

The two teams are back for a rematch that was to begin here Thursday night. Once again, the key to victory for the Islanders — who are seeking to join the 1956-60 Montreal Canadiens as the only team to win five straight titles — probably lies in stopping Gretzky.

"They like to play that run-and-gun hockey and are happy to beat you 6-5," said center Butch Goring, who will draw much of the Goring work against Gretzky. "A shoot-out is their preference."

"We know if we get in their way, especially Gretzky's way, and throw them off their offense, we'll be successful. It's worked for us in the past and it's the same type of thing we want to do now."

The Islanders have won 10 straight meetings with the Oilers by taking away the slot and limiting Edmonton's passing options. Instead of working the puck in from out of different angles, Goring Billy Smith — the most valuable player of the 1983 playoffs — doesn't often get beaten from those places.

The Islanders don't shadow Gretzky as Boston or Toronto does. They don't batter him the way Calgary did in carrying Edmonton to a seventh game in the Smythe Division finals. They give him more freedom and skating room than do most opponents.

But that room is limited to areas where he is least effective. "I won't go all over the ice looking for him," said Goring, whose backups in checking Gretzky will be Bryon Troutner and Brent Sutter. "I won't



Wayne Gretzky. We can't be fancy.

follow him around, roam all over the ice with him."

If Gretzky has the puck on the Edmonton side of center ice, the Islanders won't hassle him. But when he gets past the red line they'll try to force him toward the boards and cut off his passing lanes.

"I know what we're trying to do to him and I hope Wayne doesn't," said Goring, whose five goals and seven assists led New York's attack against Edmonton this season.

"He's made comments about the effectiveness of my checking before."

Indeed, Gretzky has gone out of his way to lead the Islanders centers for slowing him down. But he is not in awe of what they've done.

"No one is unstoppable and no team is unbeatable," said Goring, who leads the playoffs in scoring with 28 points in 14 games. "The thing about the Islanders is that they are never hesitant in any part of the ice. You always know the other guy on their team is going to be in position."

"We don't always outplay the other team," Troutner noted. "But we always score one more goal."

How will the Oilers combat the Islanders' superior defense? How will they get the most potent attack in NHL history (446 goals this season) untracked?

"The puck has to get out of our zone. . . . We can't be fancy," Gretzky said. "We've just got to dump it out and chase it if that's the only play."

"We can't doubt ourselves. We have to show we can play our game against them and adjust to what they're doing."

The Islanders' biggest single scoring threat, wing Mike Bossy, has at least 51 goals in each of his seven NHL seasons, a record. In postseason play, Bossy has a record 31 power-play goals and his 17 game-winners — including the clinching goal the last two years and three game-winners against Montreal in this year's Wales Conference final — are one behind leader Maurice Richard. Bossy stands third on the all-time Stanley Cup goals list with 77.

Bossy is far from overconfident because the Islanders have had the Oilers' number 10 straight times. "I really don't like him," he said. "When you've beaten a team so many times in a row, you say to yourself, 'Sometime, they're going to beat us.'"

"It's going to be a lot tougher this time," agreed goalie Smith, now with a 2.18 goals-against average in his last 20 playoff starts, including last year's finals. "It's going to be a lot of pain and a lot of aggravation." (AP, NYT)

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Chicago 15 11 37 10
New York 15 11 37 10
Philadelphia 15 11 37 10
St. Louis 15 11 37 10
Pittsburgh 15 11 37 10

WEST

Los Angeles 15 11 37 10
San Diego 15 11 37 10
Cleveland 15 11 37 10
Atlanta 15 11 37 10
Houston 15 11 37 10

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Detroit 15 11 37 10
Baltimore 15 11 37 10
Buffalo 15 11 37 10
Washington 15 11 37 10
New York 15 11 37 10

WEST

Oakland 15 11 37 10
California 15 11 37 10
Seattle 15 11 37 10
Kansas City 15 11 37 10
Texas 15 11 37 10

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Seattle 7, Oakland 2
Detroit 7, Baltimore 2
Buffalo 7, Washington 2
New York 7, Texas 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 2
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2
Cleveland 7, Atlanta 2
Houston 7, New York 2

Baseball
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 2
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BASEBALL ROUNDUP
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